

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:09:50 ON 25 NOV 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:10:05 ON 25 NOV 2008
ACT MCG498C/A

L1 SCR 2043
L2 STR
L3 388 SEA SSS FUL L2 AND L1

L4 STR L2
L5 SCR 1811

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:25:40 ON 25 NOV 2008

L6 STR L4
L7 0 SEA SUB=L3 SSS SAM L6
L8 220 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND 2<=S
L9 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULFONYL?/CNS AND L3
D SCA
L10 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULFOXY?/CNS AND L3
L11 STR L6
L12 0 SEA SUB=L3 SSS SAM L11
L13 2 SEA SUB=L3 SSS FUL L11
D SCA
L14 STR L6

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:38:46 ON 25 NOV 2008

L15 0 SEA SUB=L3 SSS SAM L14
D QUE STAT
L16 STR L14

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:53:22 ON 25 NOV 2008

D QUE STAT
L17 STR L16
D QUE STAT
L18 STR L17
D QUE STAT
D QUE STAT L13

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:22:25 ON 25 NOV 2008
SET LINE 250
SET DETAIL OFF
E CONDUCTIN+ALL/CT
SET LINE LOGIN
SET DETAIL LOGIN

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      SET LINE 250
      SET DETAIL OFF
      E CONDUCTING POLYMERS+ALL/CT
      SET LINE LOGIN
      SET DETAIL LOGIN
L19      24518 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CONDUCTING POLYMERS OR "ELECTRIC
      CONDUCTORS, POLYMERIC")
L20      16219 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ELEC? (2W) CONDUCT? (2W) POLYMER?
L21      32934 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 OR L20

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:25:05 ON 25 NOV 2008
L22      477 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3
L23      224 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 AND L21
      D L23 1-10 KWIC

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FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:42:37 ON 25 NOV 2008
L24      STR L18

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:43:19 ON 25 NOV 2008
L25      0 SEA SUB=L3 SSS SAM L24
      D SAV

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:47:46 ON 25 NOV 2008
      ACT MCG498B/A
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L26      7 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (103-29-7/BI OR 135899-67-1/BI OR
      139439-92-2/BI OR 181815-08-7/BI OR 188754-53-2/BI OR
      865888-37-5/BI OR 95-54-5/BI)
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L27      2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26 AND L3
      D RN
L28      2 SEA SUB=L3 SSS FUL L24
      D SCA

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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:49:34 ON 25 NOV 2008
L29      3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L28
L30      33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L22 (L) L21
      D QUE STAT L28
      D QUE STAT L14
      D QUE STAT L16
      D QUE STAT L13
      D QUE STAT L16

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FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 24 NOV 2008 HIGHEST RN 1075293-66-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 24 NOV 2008 HIGHEST RN 1075293-66-1

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 5, 2008.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

FILE STNGUIDE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Nov 21, 2008 (20081121/UP).

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 25 Nov 2008 VOL 149 ISS 22

FILE LAST UPDATED: 24 Nov 2008 (20081124/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (I) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

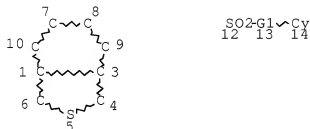
New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE LREGISTRY
LREGISTRY IS A STATIC LEARNING FILE

NEW CAS INFORMATION USE POLICIES, ENTER HELP USAGETERMS FOR DETAILS.

=> d que stat l14
L14 STR

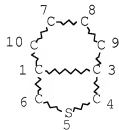


REP G1=(0-20) A
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS E2 R AT 5
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS UNS AT 14
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

=> d que stat l28
L1 SCR 2043
L2 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

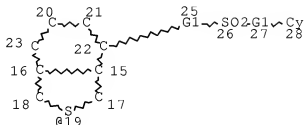
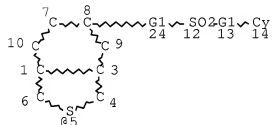
CONNECT IS E2 R AT 5
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 9

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L3 388 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L2 AND L1
 L24 STR



G2 29

REP G1=(0-5) A

VAR G2=5/19

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CONNECT IS E2 R AT 5
 CONNECT IS E2 R AT 19
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 GGCAT IS UNS AT 14
 GGCAT IS UNS AT 28
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 27

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L28 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L3 SSS FUL L24

100.0% PROCESSED 388 ITERATIONS

2 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> d 28 bib abs hitstr hitind retable tot

L30 ANSWER 28 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1995:498326 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 122:251969

OREF 122:45757a,45760a

TI Antistatic silver halide photographic material

IN Tachibana, Noriki; Morita, Seiwa

PA Konishiroku Photo Ind, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 47 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	JP 06301154	A	19941028	JP 1993-87395	19930414
PRAI	JP 1993-87395		19930414		
AB	In the title Ag halide photog. material utilizing ≥ 1 antistatic layers containing an electronically conductive polymer, the above polymer is crosslinked with a crosslinking agent selected from an epoxy-, aldehyde-, reactive ethylene-, ethyleneimine-, reactive ester-type material.				
IT	91201-85-3 133150-75-1 133164-17-5 162370-00-5				
	RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (electronically conductive polymer; antistatic photog. film using)				
RN	91201-85-3 HCAPLUS				
CN	Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)				

CM 1

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S

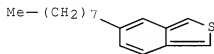


10593498

RN 133150-75-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[c]thiophene, 5-octyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

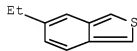
CRN 133150-74-0
CMF C16 H22 S



RN 133184-17-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[c]thiophene, 5-ethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

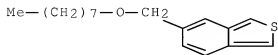
CRN 133184-16-4
CMF C10 H10 S



RN 162370-00-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[c]thiophene, 5-[(octyloxy)methyl]-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 162369-99-5
CMF C17 H24 O S



IC ICM G03C001-89
ICS G03C001-04; G03C001-30
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
IT 25233-30-1 25233-34-5 25265-93-4 25988-40-3 30604-81-0
91201-85-3 95831-23-5 110847-38-6 132670-08-7
132910-05-5 133150-75-1 133184-17-5
137539-66-3 162369-94-0 162369-96-2 162369-98-4
162370-00-5 162370-01-6
RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(electronically conductive polymer;
antistatic photog. film using)

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2008:1102650 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 149:368039

TI Electrically conductive polymeric elastomer composition for electromagnetic wave shield

IN Hamano, Shokichi; Sato, Tomonori; Tanami, Shiro

PA Kyodo Giken Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 31pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	WO 2008108099	A1	20080912	WO 2008-JP436	200803 04
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRAI JP 2007-54746 A 20070305

AB Disclosed is a transparent, composite, elec. conductive polymeric elastomer composition which can keep its electromagnetic wave shielding property and has an excellent light transmission property. Specifically disclosed is a transparent elastomer which is intended to be closely arranged on a display on the side of a viewer. The transparent elastomer comprises: an elec. conductive particle complex which comprises multiple elec. conductive metal particles and an elec. conductive organic polymer with which the metal particles are coated, and which causes the metal particles to be crosslinked to thereby form a three-dimensional network structure; and an elec. non-conductive organic polymer which acts as a binder for keeping the three-dimensional structure of the elec. conductive particle complex.

IT 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (composition containing; elec. conductive
 polymeric elastomer composition for electromagnetic wave
 shield)

RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S



CC 76-1 (Electric Phenomena)

Section cross-reference(s): 38, 56, 73

IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, uses 80-62-6, Methyl methacrylate
 103-11-7, 2-Ethylhexylacrylate 140-88-5, Ethyl acrylate
 141-32-2, Butyl acrylate 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses 7440-22-4,
 Silver, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses 13463-39-3, Nickel carbonyl
 25233-34-5, Polythiophene 30604-81-0, Polypyrrole
 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene 126213-51-2,
 Polyethylenedioxythiophene

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (composition containing; elec. conductive
 polymeric elastomer composition for electromagnetic wave
 shield)

RETABLE

Referenced	Referenced Author	Year	VOL	PG	Referenced Work	File
	(RAU)	(RPY)	(RVL)	(RPG)	(RWK)	
=====	+	+	+	+	+	+
==						
Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd	2004				US 20040177982 A1	HCAPLUS
Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd	2004				JP 2004281941 A	HCAPLUS
Kawamura Institute Of C	2001				JP 2001316595 A	HCAPLUS
Nitto Denko Corp	2006				WO 2006043448 A1	HCAPLUS
Nitto Denko Corp	2006				JP 2006119348 A	HCAPLUS
Sanyo Chemical Industri	2005				JP 2005093609 A	HCAPLUS

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2007:914056 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 148:145040

TI Low bandgap conducting polymers

AU Rasmussen, Seth C.; Pomerantz, Martin

CS Department of Chemistry and Molecular Biology, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND, USA

SO Handbook of Conducting Polymers (3rd Edition) (2007), Volume 1, 12/1-12/42. Editor(s): Skotheim, Terje A.; Reynolds, John R. Publisher: CRC Press LLC, Boca Raton, Fla.

CODEN: 69JQUE

DT Conference; General Review

LA English

AB A review. Quantum mech. calcns., poly(isothianaphthene) and related fused-ring polymers and their copolymers, polythienothiophene and related systems, donor-acceptor low-bandgap polymers, poly(dithienylethylene) and related systems, poly(thiophene methine) polymers, and other low-bandgap polymers are described.

IT 91201-85-3, Poly(isothianaphthene)

RL: PRP (Properties)

(low-bandgap conducting polymers)

RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S



CC 35-0 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

IT 91201-95-3, Poly(isothianaphthene)

RL: PRP (Properties)

(low-bandgap conducting polymers)

RETABLE

Referenced	Referenced Author	Year	VOL	PG	Referenced Work	
(RAU)	(RPY)	(RVL)	(RPG)	(RWK)	File	
=====	+	=====	+	=====	+	=====
==						
Ajayaghosh, A	2005	38	499	Acc Chem Res		
Ajayaghosh, A	2003	32	181	Chem Soc Rev		HCAPLUS
Ajayaghosh, A	2003	6	117	Int J Plast Technol		HCAPLUS
Ajayaghosh, A	2001	3	2595	Org Lett		HCAPLUS
Akagi, K	1998	316	201	Mol Cryst Liq Cryst		HCAPLUS
Akoudad, S	1998		2081	Chem Commun		HCAPLUS
Akoudad, S	1999	101	149	Synth Met		HCAPLUS
Anzenbacher, P	2004	60	11163	Tetrahedron		HCAPLUS
Aota, H	1997		527	Chem Lett		HCAPLUS
Aota, H	1998		335	Chem Lett		HCAPLUS
Arbizzani, C	1995	40	1871	Electrochim Acta		HCAPLUS
Arbizzani, C	1997	423	23	J Electroanal Chem		HCAPLUS
Arbizzani, C	1997	84	249	Synth Met		HCAPLUS
Bakhshi, A	2001	96	125	Appl Biochem Biotech		HCAPLUS
Bakhshi, A	1997	73	648	Curr Sci		HCAPLUS
Bakhshi, A	2003	119	13159	J Chem Phys		HCAPLUS
Bakhshi, A	1998	94	2823	J Chem Soc Faraday T		HCAPLUS
Bakhshi, A	1998	427	211	J Mol Struct		HCAPLUS
Bakhshi, A	2004	63	715	J Sci Ind Res		HCAPLUS
Bakhshi, A	1997	101	347	Solid State Commun		HCAPLUS
Bakhshi, A	2004	129	335	Solid State Commun		HCAPLUS
Bakhshi, A	1996	79	115	Synth Met		HCAPLUS
Bauerle, P	1992	4	564	Adv Mater		
Bazzi, H	2002	35	624	Macromolecules		HCAPLUS
Benincori, T	2003	36	5114	Macromolecules		HCAPLUS
Berlin, A	2004	16	3667	Chem Mater		HCAPLUS
Beyer, R	1998	92	25	Synth Met		HCAPLUS
Blanchard, P	1998	63	7107	J Org Chem		HCAPLUS
Bolognesi, A	1988		246	J Chem Soc Chem Comm		HCAPLUS
Bolognesi, A	1989	28	C527	Synth Met		HCAPLUS
Brocks, G	1995	102	2522	J Chem Phys		HCAPLUS
Brocks, G	1996	100	1838	J Phys Chem		HCAPLUS
Brocks, G	2001	119	93	Synth Met		HCAPLUS
Burbridge, S	1994	41	1217	J Mod Opt		HCAPLUS

Burbridge, S	1995	10	139	Mol Cryst Liq Cryst	HCAPLUS
Casado, J	2004	108	7611	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Catellani, M	1999	101	175	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Chan, H	1998	23	1167	Prog Polym Sci	HCAPLUS
Chen, M	2004	84	3570	Appl Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
Chen, M	2004	146	233	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Chen, S	1996	37	519	Polymer	HCAPLUS
Chen, S	1995	67	1983	Pure Appl Chem	HCAPLUS
Chen, S	1995	75	187	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Chen, W	1995	28	465	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Chen, W	2004	37	5959	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Chen, W	2002	4	4218	Phys Chem Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
Chen, W	2002	128	215	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Cheng, H	1995		1451	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
Cik, G	2001	118	111	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Cravino, A	2001	105	46	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Cravino, A	2002	106	3583	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Cravino, A	2000	598	BB3.7	Mater Res Soc Symp P	
Cravino, A	2003	137	1435	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Dietz, F	1994	3	241	Macromol Theory Simu	HCAPLUS
Dmitry, A	2004	126	4752	J Am Chem Soc	
Du Bois, C	2001	119	321	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Duan, X	2001	116	285	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
D'Illario, L	1995	30	4273	J Mater Sci	HCAPLUS
Ehrenfreund, E	2004	394	132	Chem Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
Ehrenfreund, E	2005	150	251	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Eldo, J	2002	14	410	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Ferraris, J	1991		1268	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
Fu, Y	1997	9	1720	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Fusalba, F	2000	12	2581	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Gallazzi, M	2002	12	2202	J Mater Chem	HCAPLUS
Gebeyehu, D	2002	125	279	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Goris, L	2003	138	249	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Goto, H	1997	84	385	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Groenendaal, L	2000	12	481	Adv Mater	HCAPLUS
Gunatunga, S	1997	84	973	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Hagan, A	2001	119	147	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Ho, H	1996	8	990	Adv Mater	HCAPLUS
Ho, H	1995		2309	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
Hong, S	2003	24	1649	Bull Korean Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
Hong, S	2000	12	155	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Hong, S	2000	12	495	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Hoogmartens, I	1992	51	219	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Huang, H	1997	48	455	Acta Polym	HCAPLUS
Huang, H	1998	10	2212	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Huang, H	1999	11	1541	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Huskic, M	1999	99	143	Synth Met	HCAPLUS

Hutchison, G	2005	109	3126	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Inaoka, S	1999	9	1719	J Mater Chem	HCAPLUS
Inaoka, S	1997	84	193	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Jayakannan, M	2002	40	2360	J Polym Sci A Polym	HCAPLUS
Jen, K	1986	16	379	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Jones, C	2002	12	758	J Mater Chem	HCAPLUS
Kalaji, M	1999	101	123	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Karikomi, M	1995	117	6791	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
Kastner, J	1995	28	2922	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Kastner, J	1995	69	593	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Kean, C	2001		815	Chem Commun	HCAPLUS
Kenning, D	2002	67	9073	J Org Chem	HCAPLUS
Kenning, D	2003	36	6298	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Kenning, D				Unpublished results	
Kertesz, M	1998	39	76	Polym Prepr (Am Chem)	HCAPLUS
Kiebooms, R	1996	29	5981	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Kiebooms, R	2001	34	7989	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Kiebooms, R	1997	84	189	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Kiebooms, R	1999	101	40	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Kim, I	2003	44	1163	Polym Prepr (Am Chem)	HCAPLUS
King, G	1995	5	447	J Mater Chem	HCAPLUS
Kitamura, C	1996	8	570	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Kitamura, C	1994		1585	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
Kobayashi, M	1985	82	5717	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
Krajcovic, J	1999	105	79	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Kumar, A	2006	39	2723	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Kumar, A	2005	46	969	Polym Prepr (Am Chem)	HCAPLUS
Kwon, O	2000	104	7106	J Phys Chem A	HCAPLUS
Lambert, T	1991		752	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
Lee, B	2005	17	1792	Adv Mater	HCAPLUS
Lee, B	2002	43	568	Polym Prepr (Am Chem)	HCAPLUS
Lee, B	2005	46	1010	Polym Prepr (Am Chem)	HCAPLUS
Lee, B	2005	46	860	Polym Prepr (Am Chem)	HCAPLUS
Lee, K	2001	34	5746	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Lee, Y	2001	13	2234	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Lee, Y	2001	119	77	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Loganathan, K	2003	15	1918	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Lorcy, D	1992	4	562	Adv Mater	HCAPLUS
McCullough, R	1998		225	Handbook of conducti	
Meng, H	2003	15	146	Adv Mater	HCAPLUS
Meng, H	2001	34	1810	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Mills, C	1999	102	1000	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Musmanni, S	1993		172	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
Nayak, K	1990	23	2237	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Neef, C	1999	11	1957	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Neugebauer, H	1999	110	12108	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
Neugebauer, H	2004	563	153	J Electroanal Chem	HCAPLUS

Neugebauer, H	2003	139	747	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Ottenbourg, B	1997	89	95	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Paulussen, H	1997	38	5221	Polymer	HCAPLUS
Paulussen, H	2001	41	3121	Polymer	
Paulussen, H	1997	84	415	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Perepichka, I	2004	14	1679	J Mater Chem	HCAPLUS
Polec, I	2003	41	1034	J Polym Sci Part A P	HCAPLUS
Pomerantz, M	1998		277	Handbook of conducti	
Pomerantz, M	1992		1672	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
Pomerantz, M	2001	34	1817	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Pomerantz, M	1993	55	960	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Pomerantz, M	1997	84	243	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Quattrocchi, C	1993	26	1260	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Quattrocchi, C	1993	55-57	4399	Synth Met	
Roncali, J	1997	97	173	Chem Rev	HCAPLUS
Roncali, J	1994		2249	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
Sanniccolo, F	1998	10	2167	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Schlick, U	1998	92	75	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Seshadri, V	2004	16	5644	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Seshadri, V	2003	19	9479	Langmuir	HCAPLUS
Seshadri, V	2003	88	292	Polym Mater Sci Eng	HCAPLUS
Shaheen, S	2001	121	1583	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Sonmez, G	2004	16	1905	Adv Mater	HCAPLUS
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Sonmez, G	2004	43	1498	Angew Chem Int Ed	HCAPLUS
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Sonmez, G	2005	38	669	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Sotzing, G	1996	8	882	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Sotzing, G	1995		703	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
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Sotzing, G	2003	88	268	Polym Mater Sci Eng	HCAPLUS
Sotzing, G	1997	84	199	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Staes, E	1999	11	65	Electroanalysis	HCAPLUS
Swann, M	1993	55	281	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Tachibana, M	2002	106	3549	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Takimiya, K	2002	75	1795	Bull Chem Soc Jpn	HCAPLUS
Taliani, C	1989	28	C507	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Tanaka, S	1995	69	599	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Tanaka, S	1997	84	229	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Thomas, C	1999	735	367	Semiconducting polym	HCAPLUS
Toussaint, J	1995	69	637	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Tsuda, A	2002	14	75	Adv Mater	HCAPLUS
van Asselt, R	1996	34	1553	J Polym Sci Part A:	HCAPLUS
van Asselt, R	1995	74	65	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Vangeneugden, D	1998	49	687	Acta Polym	HCAPLUS
Vangeneugden, D	1999	101	120	Synth Met	HCAPLUS

Verlhac, P	1998 95	1274	J Chim Phys	HCAPLUS
Wang, X	2004 85	5081	Appl Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
Wudl, F	1984 49	3382	J Org Chem	HCAPLUS
Yan, W	2002 13	988	Chin Chem Lett	HCAPLUS
Yan, W	2001 19	499	Chin J Polym Sci	HCAPLUS
Zhang, F	2005 15	745	Adv Funct Mater	HCAPLUS
Zhang, Q	2004 39	6089	J Mater Sci	HCAPLUS
Zhang, Q	2004 146	69	Synth Met	HCAPLUS

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2006:941495 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 145:344927

TI Polymerizable heteroarylamine compositions for forming electric
conductors, and various kinds of electronic devices comprising same
conductors

IN Shinohara, Yuji; Terao, Koichi

PA Seiko Epson Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 62pp.

CODEN: JKXXXAF

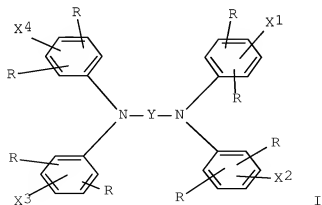
DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 2006241267	A	20060914	JP 2005-57129	20050302
PRAI	JP 2005-57129		20050302		
GI					



AB The compns. contain (meth)acryloyloxyalkyl-bearing heteroarylamines I [X1-4 = H2C:C(Z)CO2(CH2)n; Z = H, Me; n = 2-8; R = H, Me, Et; Y = group bearing (substituted) heterocycle], and urethane (meth)acrylate crosslinking agents. Elec. conductors formed by polymerizing the above heteroarylamines (with the crosslinking agents) are also claimed. Also claimed are various kinds of electronic devices comprising elec. (semi)conductors made from the compns., including electroluminescent devices, photoelec. conversion devices, elec. switches, and thin-film transistors. The (semi)conductors show good carrier-transport performance.

IT 909421-16-5P 909421-19-8P 909421-20-1P
909421-21-2P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(elec. conductor; polymerizable

(meth)acryloyloxyalkyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for forming

elec. conductor of electronic device)

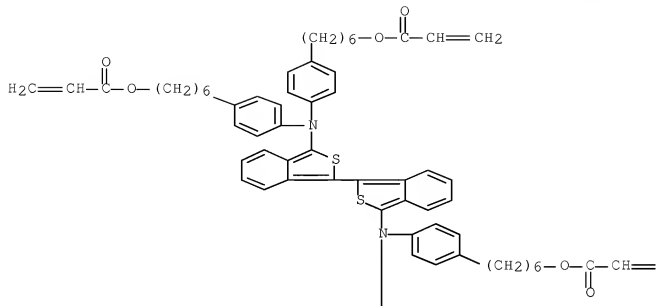
RN 909421-16-5 HCAPLUS

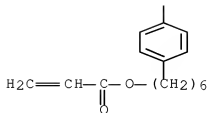
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene-3,3'-diylbis[nitrilobis(4,1-phenylene-6,1-hexanediyl)] ester, polymer with α -[[[methyl-3-[[[2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]- ω -[[[methyl-3-[[[2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]oxy]poly[ox y(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 878028-09-2

CMF C76 H84 N2 O8 S2



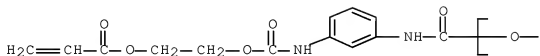


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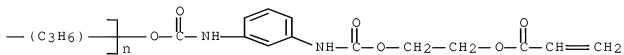
CRN 61420-45-9

CMF (C3 H6 O)_n C28 H30 N4 O11

CCI IDS, PMS

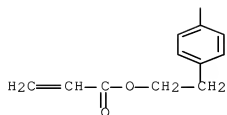
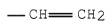


2 (D1-Me)



RN 909421-19-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene-3,3'-
 diylbis[nitrilobis(4,1-phenylene-2,1-ethanediyl)] ester, polymer
 with α -[[[methyl-3-[[[2-[(1-oxo-2-
 propenyl)oxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]- ω -

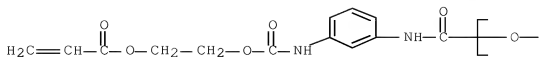


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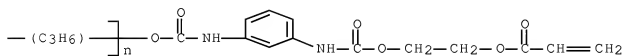
CRN 61420-45-9

CMF (C3 H6 O)n C28 H30 N4 O11

CCI IDS, PMS



2 (D1-Me)

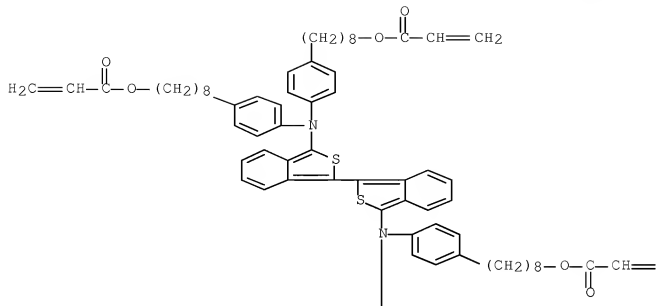


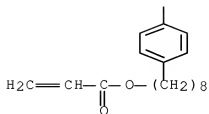
RN 909421-20-1 HCAPLUS
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 with α -[[[methyl-3-[[[2-[(1-oxo-2-
 propenyl)oxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]- ω -
 [[[methyl-3-[[[2-[(1-oxo-2-
 propenyl)oxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]oxy]poly[ox
 y(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 878028-11-6

CMF C84 H100 N2 O8 S2


 =CH_2

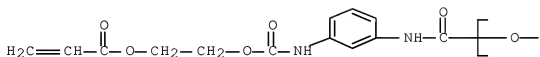


CM 2

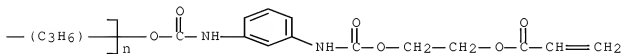
CRN 61420-45-9

CMF (C3 H6 O)_n C28 H30 N4 O11

CCI IDS, PMS



2 (D1-Me)



RN 909421-21-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene-3,3'-diylbis[[[4-[6-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]hexyl]phenyl]imino]-4,1-phenylene-8,1-octanediyl] ester, polymer with α -[[[methyl-3-[[[2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]- ω -

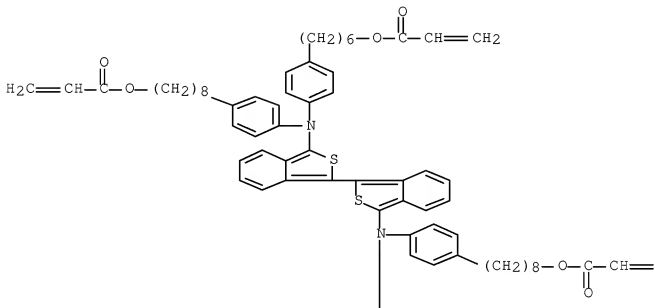
[[[[methyl-3-[[[2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]ethoxy]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]amino]carbonyl]oxy]poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

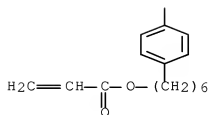
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CRN 878028-12-7

CMF C80 H92 N2 O8 S2

PAGE 1-A



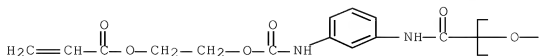


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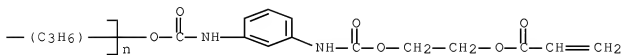
CRN 61420-45-9

CMF (C3 H6 O)n C28 H30 N4 O11

CCI IDS, PMS



2 (DI-Me)



CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

Section cross-reference(s): 27, 28, 38, 74, 76

IT 909421-09-6P 909421-10-9P 909421-11-0P 909421-12-1P

909421-13-2P 909421-14-3P 909421-15-4P 909421-16-5P

909421-17-6P 909421-18-7P 909421-19-8P

909421-20-1P 909421-21-2P 909421-22-3P

909421-23-4P 909421-24-5P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(elec. conductor; polymerizable

(meth)acryloyloxyalkyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for forming

elec. conductor of electronic device)

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2006:941451 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 145:344926

TI Polymerizable heteroarylamine compositions for forming electric conductors, and various kinds of electronic devices comprising same conductors

IN Shinohara, Yuji; Terao, Koichi

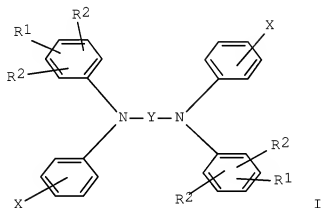
PA Seiko Epson Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 58pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2006241266	A	20060914	JP 2005-57127	20050302
PRAI	JP 2005-57127		20050302		
GI					



AB The comps. contain (meth)acryloyloxyalkyl-bearing heteroarylamines I [R1 = straight-chain C2-8 alkyl; R2 = H, Me, Et; X = H2C:C(Z)CO2(CH2)n; Z = H, Me; n = 2-8; Z = H, Me; Y = group bearing (substituted) heterocycle], and epoxy (meth)acrylate crosslinking agents. Elec. conductors formed by polymerizing the above heteroarylamines (with the crosslinking agents) are also claimed. Also claimed are various kinds of electronic devices comprising elec. (semi)conductors made from the comps., including electroluminescent devices, photoelec. conversion devices, elec. switches, and thin-film transistors. The (semi)conductors show good carrier-transport performance.

IT 909529-11-9P 909529-14-2P 909529-15-3P
RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(elec. conductor; polymerizable
 (meth)acryloyloxyalkyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for
 forming

elec. conductor of electronic device)

RN 909529-11-9 HCAPLUS

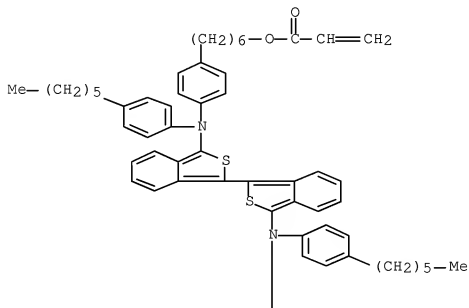
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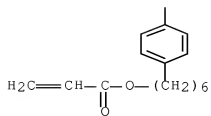
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CRN 903577-16-2

CMF C70 H80 N2 O4 S2

PAGE 1-A





CM 2

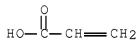
CRN 53814-24-7

CMF (C15 H16 O2 . C3 H5 Cl O)x . 2 C3 H4 O2

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 25068-38-6

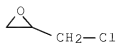
CMF (C15 H16 O2 . C3 H5 Cl O)x

CCI PMS

CM 5

CRN 106-89-8

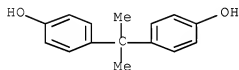
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



CM 6

CRN 80-05-7

CMF C15 H16 O2



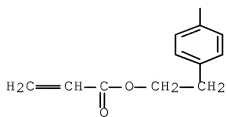
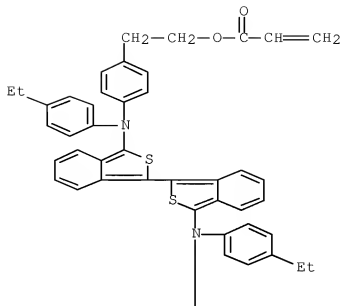
RN 909529-14-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, [1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diylbis[[4-ethylphenyl)imino]-4,1-phenylene-2,1-ethanediyl] ester, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane polymer with 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol] di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 903577-17-3

CMF C54 H48 N2 O4 S2



CM 2

CRN 53814-24-7

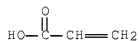
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CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

10593498

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 25068-38-6

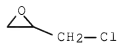
CMF (C15 H16 O2 . C3 H5 Cl O) x

CCI PMS

CM 5

CRN 106-89-8

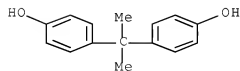
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



CM 6

CRN 80-05-7

CMF C15 H16 O2



RN 909529-15-3 HCAPLUS

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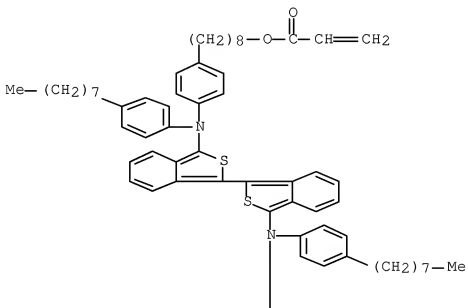
octylphenyl)imino]-4,1-phenylene-8,1-octanediyl] ester, polymer with
 (chloromethyl)oxirane polymer with
 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[phenol] di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

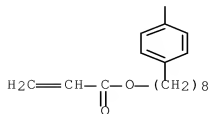
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CMF C78 H96 N2 O4 S2

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



CM 2

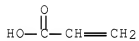
CRN 53814-24-7

CMF (C15 H16 O2 . C3 H5 Cl O)x . 2 C3 H4 O2

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



CM 4

CRN 25068-38-6

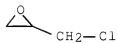
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CCI PMS

CM 5

CRN 106-89-8

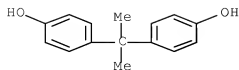
CMF C3 H5 Cl O



CM 6

CRN 80-05-7

CMF C15 H16 O2

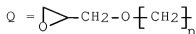
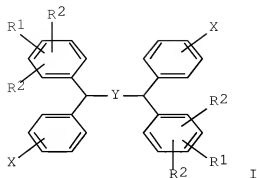


CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 2, 27, 38, 74, 76
 IT 909529-05-1P 909529-06-2P 909529-07-3P 909529-08-4P
 909529-09-5P 909529-10-8P 909529-11-9P 909529-12-0P
 909529-13-1P 909529-14-2P 909529-15-3P
 909529-16-4P 909529-17-5P 909529-18-6P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM
 (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES
 (Uses)
 (elec. conductor; polymerizable
 (meth)acryloyloxyalkyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for
 forming
 elec. conductor of electronic device)

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:941389 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 145:344925
 TI Polymerizable heteroarylamine compositions for forming electric
 conductors, and various kinds of electronic devices comprising same
 conductors
 IN Terao, Koichi; Shinohara, Yuji
 PA Seiko Epson Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 70pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 2006241295	A	20060914	JP 2005-58522	200503 03
PRAI	JP 2005-58522		20050303		
GI					



AB The comps. contain glycidyoxyalkyl-bearing heteroarylamines I [R1 = straight-chain C2-8 alkyl; R2 = H, Me, Et; X = Q; n = 2-8; Y = group bearing (substituted) heterocycle], and epoxy crosslinking agents. Elec. conductors formed by polymerizing the above heteroarylamines (with the crosslinking agents) are also claimed. Also claimed are various kinds of electronic devices comprising elec. (semi)conductors made from the comps., including electroluminescent devices, photoelec. conversion devices, elec. switches, and thin-film transistors. The (semi)conductors show good carrier-transport performance.

IT 909701-10-6P 909701-14-0P 909701-15-1P
909701-18-4P 909701-19-5P 909701-20-8P
909701-21-9P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(elec. conductor; polymerizable
glycidyoxyalkyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for
forming elec.
conductor of electronic device)

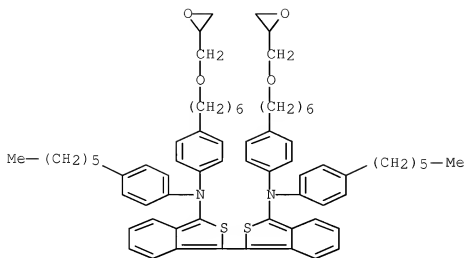
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N,N'-bis(4-hexylphenyl)-N,N'-bis[4-[6-(oxiranylmethoxy)hexyl]phenyl]-
polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-
phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 900812-56-8

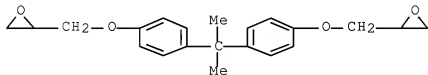
CMF C70 H84 N2 O4 S2



CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3

CMF C21 H24 O4



RN 909701-14-0 HCAPLUS

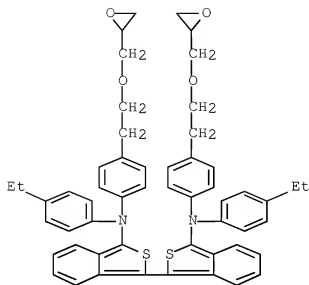
CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
 N,N'-bis(4-ethylphenyl)-N,N'-bis[4-[2-(oxiranylmethoxy)ethyl]phenyl]-
 , polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-
 phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 900812-57-9

CMF C54 H52 N2 O4 S2

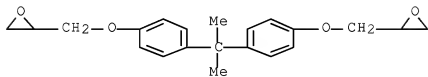
10593498



CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3

CMF C21 H24 O4



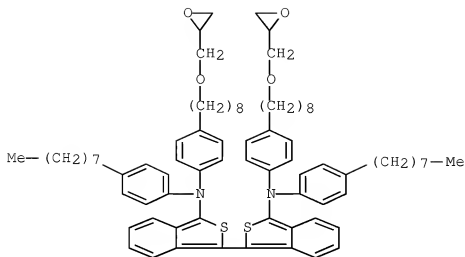
RN 909701-15-1 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
N,N'-bis(4-octylphenyl)-N,N'-bis[4-[8-(oxiranylmethoxy)octyl]phenyl]-
, polymer with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-
phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[oxirane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 900812-58-0

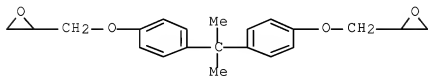
CMF C78 H100 N2 O4 S2



CM 2

CRN 1675-54-3

CMF C21 H24 O4



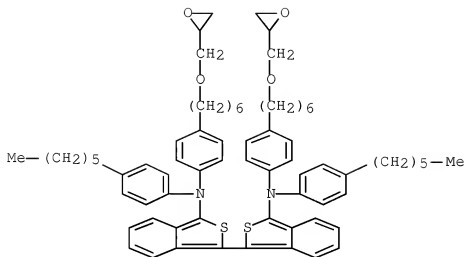
RN 909701-18-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2-Cyclohexanediocanoic acid, 4-hexyl-3-methylene-,
 bis(oxiran-2-ylmethoxy) ester, polymer with
 N,N'-bis(4-hexylphenyl)-N,N'-bis[4-[6-(oxiran-2-ylmethoxy)hexyl]phenyl][1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-
 diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 900812-56-8

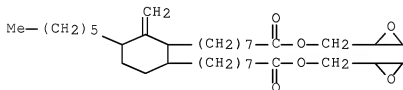
CMF C70 H84 N2 O4 S2



CM 2

CRN 887651-88-9

CMF C35 H60 O6



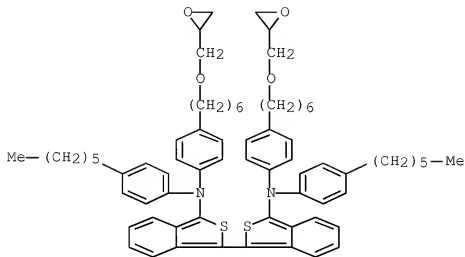
RN 909701-19-5 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
 N,N'-bis(4-hexylphenyl)-N,N'-bis[4-[6-(oxiranylethoxy)hexyl]phenyl]-
 , polymer with 3,3'-(1,3-dioxane-2,5-diyl)bis[7-
 oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

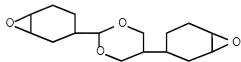
CM 1

CRN 900812-56-8

CMF C70 H84 N2 O4 S2

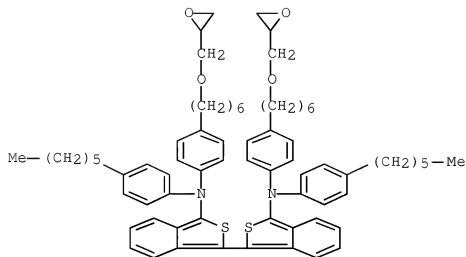


CMF C16 H24 O4



CN 2-Propenoic acid, oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with
N,N'-bis(4-hexylphenyl)-N,N'-bis[4-[6-(
oxiranylmethoxy)hexyl]phenyl][1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-
diamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

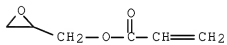
CMF C70 H84 N2 O4 S2



CM 2

CRN 106-90-1

CMF C6 H8 O3



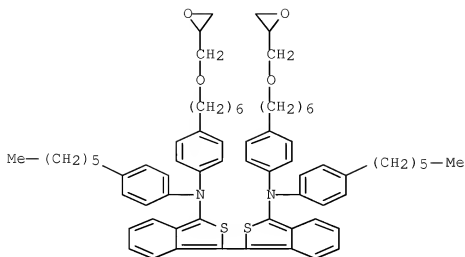
RN 909701-21-9 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
 N,N'-bis(4-hexylphenyl)-N,N'-bis[4-[6-(oxiranylmethoxy)hexyl]phenyl]-
 , polymer with N,N'-(methylenedi-4,1-phenylene)bis[N-
 (oxiranylmethyl)oxiranemethanamine] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 900812-56-8

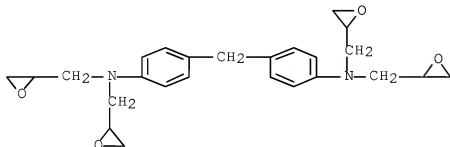
CMF C70 H84 N2 O4 S2



CM 2

CRN 28768-32-3

CMF C25 H30 N2 O4



CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

IT Section cross-reference(s): 27, 28, 38, 74, 76
 9016-83-5DP, cresol-formaldehyde copolymer glycidyl ethers, reaction products with heteroarylamine derivs. 878200-06-7DP, polymers with glycidyl-bearing poly(arylenealkenylenes) 878200-06-7DP, reaction products with epoxy derivs. 887651-96-9DP, reaction products with heteroarylamine derivs. 900812-55-7DP, polymers with

glycidyl-bearing poly(arylenealkenylenes) 900812-55-7DP, reaction products with epoxy derivs. 900812-56-8DP, reaction products with epoxy derivs, 909701-04-8P 909701-05-9P 909701-06-0P 909701-07-1P 909701-08-2P 909701-09-3P 909701-10-6P 909701-11-7P 909701-12-8P 909701-13-9P 909701-14-0P 909701-15-1P 909701-16-2P 909701-17-3P 909701-18-4P 909701-19-5P 909701-20-8P 909701-21-9P 909701-22-0P 909701-23-1P 909701-24-2P 909701-25-3P 909701-26-4P 909701-27-5P 909701-28-6P 909701-30-0P 909701-31-1P 909701-32-2P 909701-33-3P 909701-34-4P 909701-35-5P 909701-36-6P 909701-37-7P 909701-38-8P 909701-39-9P 909701-40-2P 909701-41-3P 909701-42-4P 909701-43-5P 909701-44-6P 909701-45-7P 909701-46-8P 909701-47-9P 909701-48-0P 909705-48-2P 909705-49-3P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(elec. conductor; polymerizable glycidioxyalkyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for forming elec. conductor of electronic device)

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2006:941208 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 145:324605

TI Polymerizable heteroarylamine compositions for forming electric conductors, and various kinds of electronic devices comprising same conductors

IN Shinohara, Takashi; Terao, Koichi; Shinohara, Yuji

PA Seiko Epson Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 65pp.

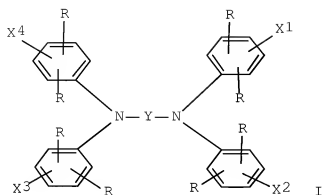
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	JP 2006241213	A	20060914	JP 2005-55435	20050301
PRAI	JP 2005-55435		20050301		
GI					



AB The comps. contain vinyl-bearing heteroarylamines I [X1-4 = H2C:C(Z)-p-C6H4(CH2)mO(CH2)n; Z = H, Me, Et; m = 0-3; n = 3-8; R = H, Me, Et; Y = group bearing (substituted) heterocycle], and vinyl-bearing crosslinking agents. Elec. conductors formed by polymerizing the above heteroarylamines (with vinyl comonomers) are also claimed. Also claimed are various kinds of electronic devices comprising elec. (semi)conductors made from the comps., including electroluminescent devices, photoelec. conversion devices, elec. switches, and thin-film transistors. The (semi)conductors show good carrier-transport performance.

IT 909422-62-4P 909422-64-6P 909422-66-8P
909422-68-0P 909422-70-4P 909422-72-6P
909422-73-7P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(elec. conductor; polymerizable

vinyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for forming elec.

conductor

of electronic device)

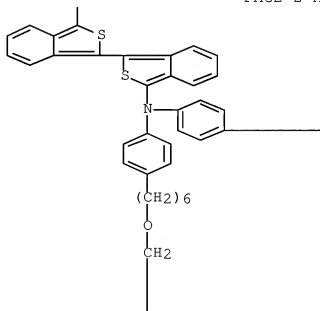
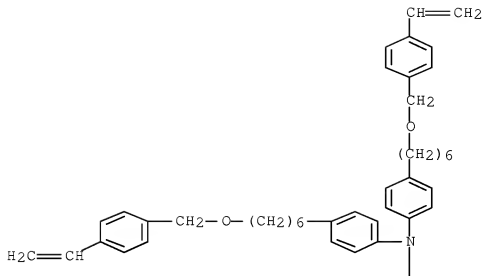
RN 909422-62-4 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
N,N,N',N'-tetrakis[4-[6-[(4-ethenylphenyl)methoxy]hexyl]phenyl]-,
polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-
propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

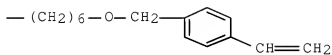
CM 1

CRN 884540-95-8

CMF C100 H108 N2 O4 S2



PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-A

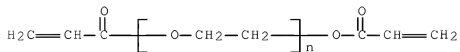


CM 2

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

CCI PMS



RN 909422-64-6 HCAPLUS

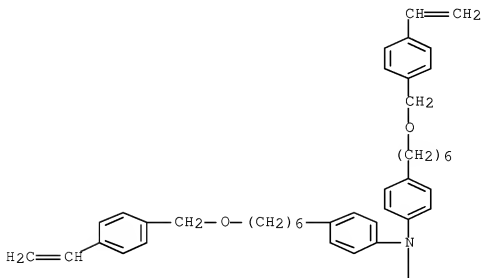
CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
N,N,N',N'-tetrakis[4-[6-[(4-ethenylphenyl)methoxy]hexyl]phenyl]-,
polymer with diethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

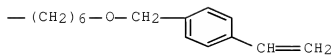
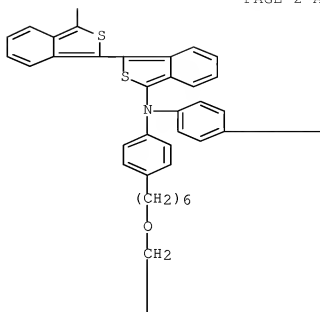
CM 1

CRN 884540-95-8

CMF C100 H108 N2 O4 S2

PAGE 1-A





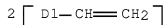


CM 2

CRN 1321-74-0

CMF C10 H10

CCI IDS



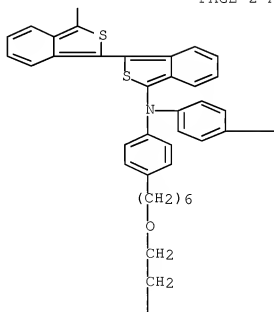
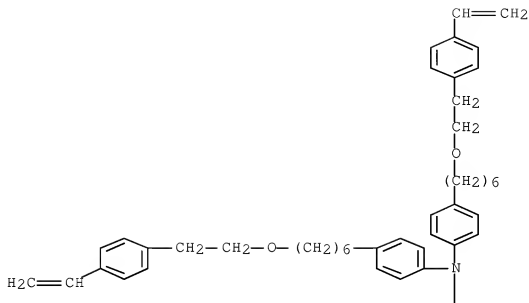
RN 909422-66-8 HCAPLUS

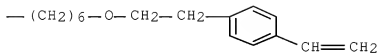
CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
 N,N,N',N'-tetrakis[4-[6-[2-(4-ethenylphenyl)ethoxy]hexyl]phenyl]-,
 polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-
 propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 884540-96-9

CMF C104 H116 N2 O4 S2



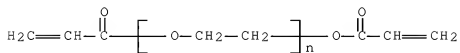


CM 2

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

CCI PMS



RN 909422-68-0 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
N,N,N',N'-tetrakis[4-[3-[(4-ethenylphenyl)methoxy]propyl]phenyl]-,

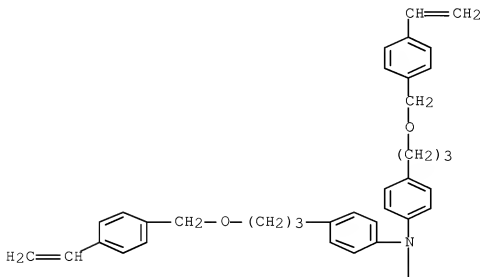
polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

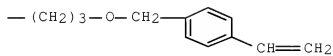
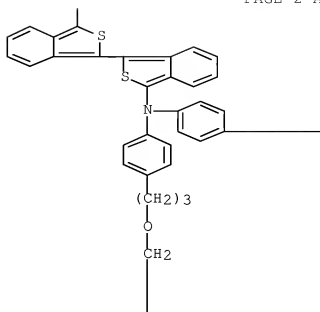
CM 1

CRN 884540-97-0

CMF C88 H84 N2 O4 S2

PAGE 1-A





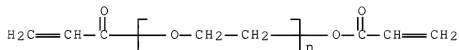


CM 2

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

CCI PMS



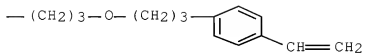
RN 909422-70-4 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
N,N,N',N'-tetrakis[4-[3-[3-(4-ethenylphenyl)propoxy]propyl]phenyl]-,
polymer with α-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-ω-[(1-oxo-2-
propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 884540-98-1

CMF C96 H100 N2 O4 S2

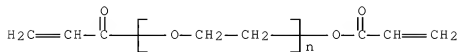


CM 2

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

CCI PMS



RN 909422-72-6 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
N,N,N',N'-tetrakis[4-[8-[(4-ethenylphenyl)methoxy]octyl]phenyl]-,

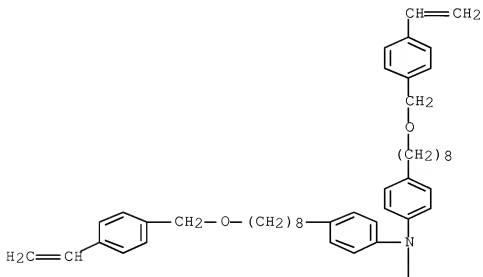
polymer with α -(1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

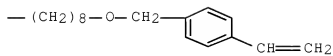
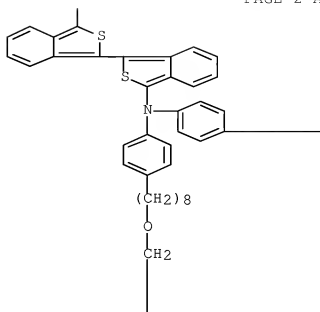
CM 1

CRN 884540-99-2

CMF C108 H124 N2 O4 S2

PAGE 1-A





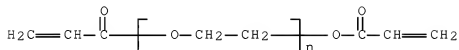


CM 2

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

CCI PMS



RN 909422-73-7 HCAPLUS

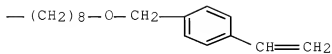
CN [1,1'-Bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diamine,
 N,N'-bis[4-[6-[(4-ethenylphenyl)methoxy]hexyl]phenyl]-N,N'-bis[4-[8-
 [(4-ethenylphenyl)methoxy]octyl]phenyl]-, polymer with
 α-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-ω-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]poly(oxy-
 1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 884541-00-8

CMF C104 H116 N2 O4 S2

PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-A

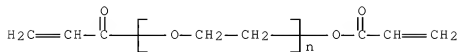


CM 2

CRN 26570-48-9

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C6 H6 O3

CCI PMS



CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

Section cross-reference(s): 27, 28, 38, 74, 76

IT 909422-38-4P 909422-41-9P 909422-43-1P 909422-45-3P
 909422-46-4P 909422-48-6P 909422-50-0P 909422-52-2P
 909422-54-4P 909422-56-6P 909422-58-8P 909422-60-2P
 909422-62-4P 909422-64-6P 909422-66-3P
 909422-68-0P 909422-70-4P 909422-72-6P
 909422-73-7P 909422-75-9P 909422-77-1P 909422-79-3P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM
 (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES
 (Uses)
 (elec. conductor; polymerizable
 vinyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for forming elec.
 conductor
 of electronic device)

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2006:792922 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 145:239247

TI Electrically conductive conjugated polymer fiber, preparation and
 use thereof

IN Mather, Patrick T.; Sotzing, Gregory A.

PA University of Connecticut, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 73pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2006084088	A1	20060810	WO 2006-US3764	20060131
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US	20070089845	A1	20070426	US 2006-343552	20060131

PRAI US 2005-648588P P 20050131

AB Described are conjugated polymer fibers prepared by the method comprising electrospinning a solution of intrinsically conductive polymer, intrinsically conductive polymer precursor, or a combination thereof to form a fiber; and crosslinking the intrinsically conductive polymer, intrinsically conductive polymer precursor, or a combination thereof. The conjugated polymer fibers, which can be nanofibers, may be formed into structures in the form of a nonwoven mat or a mat comprising aligned conjugated polymer fibers, or formed into an article such as an electrochromic window or display device. A method of preparing a micropattern of conjugated polymer fiber is further disclosed.

IT 91201-85-3, Poly(isothianaphthene)

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fibers; elec. conductive conjugated
polymer electrospun nanofibers for elec. devices)

RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S



CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)

IT 25038-69-1, Poly(phenylacetylene) 25067-58-7, Polyacetylene
25086-73-1, Poly(benzofuran) 25233-30-1, Polyaniline 25233-34-5,
Polythiophene 26009-24-5, Poly(p-phenylenevinylene) 30281-16-4
30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 51555-21-6, Polycarbazole 82451-55-6,
Poly(indole) 82451-56-7, Poly(azulene) 87431-36-5,
Poly(dibenzothiophene) 88995-53-3, trans-1,2-Di(2-thienyl)ethylene
homopolymer 91201-85-3, Poly(isothianaphthene)
94479-77-3, Poly(thieno[3,2-b]thiophene) 95270-88-5, Polyfluorene
98507-51-8, Poly(dithieno[3,2-b:2',3'-d]thiophene) 98845-54-6,
Poly(4H-thieno[3,2-b]pyrrole) 102250-99-7, Polydibenzofuran
111519-23-4, Poly(1,4-dihydro-pyrrolo[3,2-b]pyrrole) 113151-41-0,
trans-1,2-Di(2-furanyl)ethylene homopolymer 120496-10-8,

Poly(1,7-dihydro-thieno[3,2-b:4,5-b']dipyrrole) 125541-34-6,
 Poly(2',3'-pyrazinothiophene) 126213-51-2,
 Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) 130777-75-2,
 Poly(thieno[3,4-b]pyridine) 155861-78-2,
 Poly(3,4-propylenedioxythiophene) 157312-38-4, Poly(2,2'-biindole)
 158962-93-7, Poly(3,4-ethylenedithiathiophene) 162899-00-5,
 Poly(1,2-trans-(3,4-ethylenedioxy-2-thienyl)vinylene) 183889-83-0,
 trans-1,2-Di(2-pyrrolyl)ethylene homopolymer 259737-85-4,
 Poly(3,4-ethylenedioxyppyrrrole) 259737-87-6,
 Poly(3,4-propylenedioxyppyrrrole) 800625-03-0,
 Poly(thieno[3,2-b]furan) 800625-19-8, Poly(4H-furo[3,2-b]pyrrole)
 800625-26-7, Poly(4H-furo[3,2-b]furan) 800625-74-5,
 Poly(thieno[3,2-b:4,5-b']difuran) 800625-89-2,
 Poly(dithieno[3,2-b:2',3'-d]furan) 800625-97-2,
 Poly(1,7-dihydro-furo[3,2-b:4,5-b']dipyrrole) 800626-07-7,
 Poly(4,7-dihydro-1H-dipyrrolo[3,2-b:2',3'-d]pyrrole) 800626-56-6,
 Poly(1,2-trans-(3,4-ethylenedioxy-2-furanyl)vinylene) 800626-65-7,
 Poly(1,2-trans-(3,4-ethylenedioxy-2-pyrrolyl)vinylene)
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical
 process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC
 (Process); USES (Uses)
 (fibers; elec. conductive conjugated
 polymer electrospun nanofibers for elec. devices)

RETABLE

Referenced Author	Year	VOL	PG	Referenced Work	
(RAU)	(RPY)	(RVL)	(RPG)	(RWK)	File
=====	+	+	+	+	+
==					
Ko	2001			WO 0151690 A	
Macdiarmid, A	2001 40	2581		ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE, I	HCAPLUS
Maynor, B	2002 124	522		JOURNAL OF THE AMERI	HCAPLUS
Okuzaki, H	2005			US 2005287366 A1	HCAPLUS
Senecal, K	2001			US 2001045547 A1	
Sotzing, G	2004			US 2004242792 A1	
Sotzing, G	1994	371		POLYMERIC MATERIALS	
Sung-Yeon, J	2005 46	513		POLYMER PREPRINTS	
The Dow Chemical Compan	1994			EP 0577406 A	HCAPLUS

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2006:760104 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 145:198535

TI Polymerizable heteroarylamine compositions for forming electric
conductors, and various kinds of electronic devices comprising same
conductors

IN Shinohara, Yuji; Terao, Koichi

PA Seiko Epson Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 51 pp.

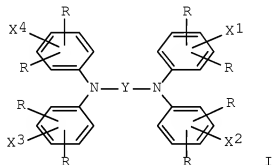
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 2006199910	A	20060803	JP 2005-123191	200504 21
PRAI	JP 2004-367212	A	20041220		
OS	MARPAT 145:198535				
GI					



AB The comps. contain (meth)acryloyl-bearing heteroarylamines I [X1-4 = CH₂:C(Z)CO₂(CH₂)_n; Z = H, Me; n = 2-8; R = H, Me, Et; Y = group bearing (substituted) heterocycle]. Also claimed are various kinds of electronic devices comprising elec. (semi)conductors made from the comps., including electroluminescent devices, photoelec. conversion devices, elec. switches, and thin-film transistors. The (semi)conductors show good carrier-transport performance.

IT 903579-23-7P 903579-24-8P 903579-25-9P
903579-26-0P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(elec. conductor; polymerizable

(meth)acryloyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for forming

elec.

conductor of electronic device)

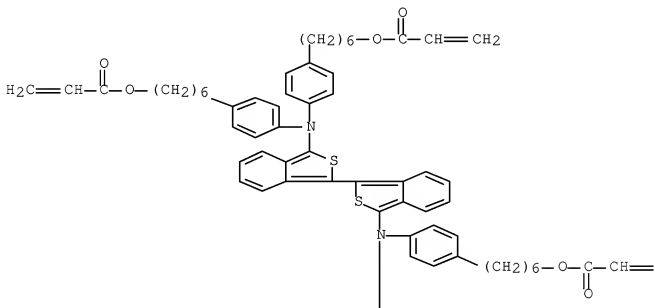
RN 903579-23-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene-3,3'-
 diylbis[nitrilobis(4,1-phenylene-6,1-hexanediyl)] ester, homopolymer
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

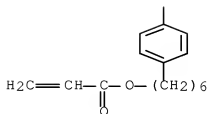
CRN 878028-09-2

CMF C76 H84 N2 O8 S2

PAGE 1-A



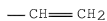
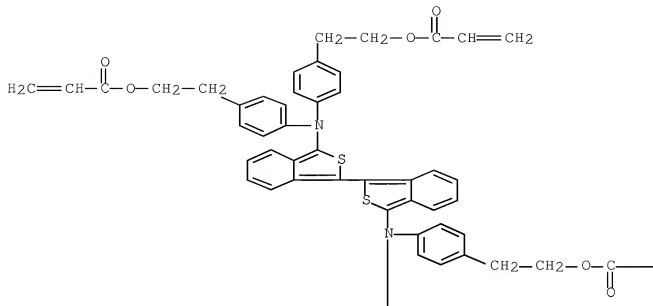
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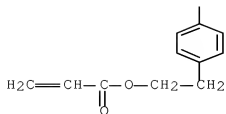


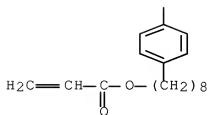
RN 903579-24-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene-3,3'-
 diylbis[nitrilobis(4,1-phenylene-2,1-ethanediyl)] ester, homopolymer
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 878028-10-5
 CMF C60 H52 N2 O8 S2



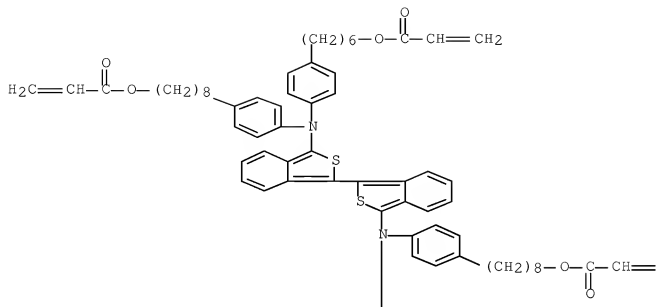


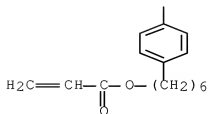
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RN 903579-26-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene-3,3'-diylbis[[[4-[6-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]hexyl]phenyl]imino]-4,1-phenylene-8,1-octanediyl] ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 878028-12-7
 CMF C80 H92 N2 O8 S2



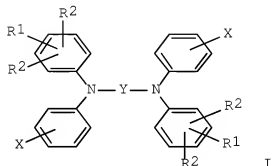


CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 27, 28, 38, 74, 76
 IT 903579-14-6P 903579-15-7P 903579-16-8P 903579-17-9P
 903579-18-0P 903579-19-1P 903579-20-4P 903579-21-5P
 903579-22-6P 903579-23-7P 903579-24-8P
 903579-25-9P 903579-26-0P 903579-27-1P
 903579-28-2P 903579-29-3P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (elec. conductor; polymerizable
 (meth)acryloyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for forming
 elec. conductor of electronic device)

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2006:760101 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 145:198534
 TI Polymerizable heteroarylamine compositions for forming electric conductors, and various kinds of electronic devices comprising same conductors
 IN Shinohara, Yuji; Terao, Koichi
 PA Seiko Epson Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 52 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2006199909	A	20060803	JP 2005-123190	

PRAI JP 2004-367211 A 20041220
OS MARPAT 145:198534
GI



AB The compns. contain (meth)acryloyl-bearing heteroarylamines I [R1 = C2-8 linear-chained alkyl; R2 = H, Me, Et; X = CH₂:C(Z)CO₂(CH₂)_n; Z = H, Me; n = 2-8; Y = (substituted) heterocycle-bearing group]. Also claimed are various kinds of electronic devices comprising elec. (semi)conductors made from the compns., including electroluminescent devices, photoelec. conversion devices, elec. switches, and thin-film transistors. The (semi)conductors show good carrier-transport performance.

IT 903577-35-5P 903577-36-6P 903577-37-7P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(elec. conductor; polymerizable

(meth)acryloyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for forming

elec.

conductor of electronic device)

RN 903577-35-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, [1,1'-bibenzo[c]thiophene]-3,3'-diylbis[[(4-hexylphenyl)imino]-4,1-phenylene-6,1-hexanedyl] ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

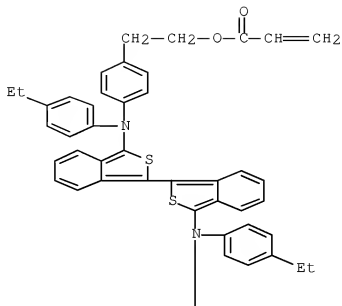
CM 1

CRN 903577-16-2

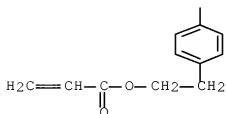
CMF C70 H80 N2 O4 S2

CRN 903577-17-3
 CMF C54 H48 N2 O4 S2

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



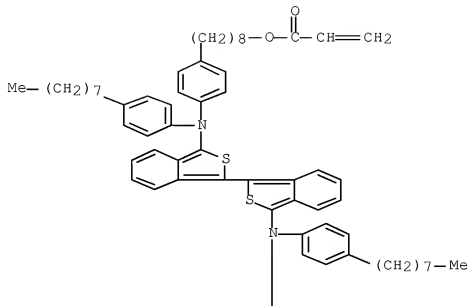
RN 903577-37-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, [1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diylbis(4-octylphenyl)imino ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

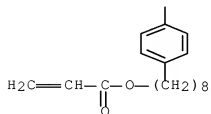
CRN 903577-18-4

CMF C78 H96 N2 O4 S2

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 27, 28, 38, 74, 76

IT 903577-25-3P 903577-27-5P 903577-28-6P 903577-29-7P
 903577-30-0P 903577-31-1P 903577-32-2P 903577-33-3P
 903577-34-4P 903577-35-5P 903577-36-6P
 903577-37-7P 903577-38-8P 903577-39-9P 903577-40-2P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM
 (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES
 (Uses)
 (elec. conductor; polymerizable
 (meth)acryloyl-containing heteroarylamine composition for forming
 elec.
 conductor of electronic device)

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2005:1049915 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 143:358278

TI Crosslinked self-doping type electrically conducting polymer,
 production process thereof, product coated with the polymer and
 electronic device

IN Saida, Yoshihiro; Ohkubo, Takashi

PA Showa Denko K. K., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2005091309	A1	20050929	WO 2005-JP5996	200503 23
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
JP 2006096974	A	20060413	JP 2005-82848	200503 23
EP 1728256	A1	20061206	EP 2005-721645	

200503

23

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU,
 IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR
 CN 1934658 A 20070321 CN 2005-80008929

200503

23

US 20070194285 A1 20070823 US 2006-593498

200609

20

KR 2007008642 A 20070117 KR 2006-721655

200610

18

KR 803699 B1 20080220
 PRAI JP 2004-87370 A 20040324
 US 2004-558555P P 20040402
 JP 2004-257435 A 20040903
 US 2004-608873P P 20040913
 WO 2005-JP5996 W 20050323

AB The invention relates to a self-doping type elec. conducting polymer comprising an isothianaphthene or thiophene skeleton where the polymer chains are crosslinked preferably through a sulfone bond, as represented by formula (2) or (5) below, which is imparted with water resistance and solvent resistance; a production process thereof; an elec. conducting composition film obtained by coating a composition containing the self-doping type elec. conducting polymer on a substrate and heating it; a product coated using the composition; and an electronic device containing the self-doping type elec. conducting polymer: (wherein the symbols are as described in the specification).

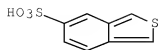
IT 181815-08-7D, crosslinked 188754-53-2D,
 Poly(5-sulfobenzo[c]thiophene-1,3-diyl), crosslinked
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked self-doping elec. conducting
 polymer for electronic device)

RN 181815-08-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene-5-sulfonic acid, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

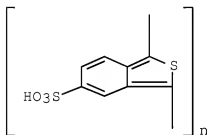
CM 1

CRN 181815-07-6

CMF C8 H6 O3 S2



RN 188754-53-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(5-sulfobenzothiophene-1,3-diyl) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM H01B001-12
 ICS C08G061-12
 CC 76-3 (Electric Phenomena)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 74
 IT 135899-67-1D, crosslinked 139439-92-2D, crosslinked
 181815-08-7D, crosslinked 188754-53-2D,
 Poly(5-sulfobenzothiophene-1,3-diyl), crosslinked
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked self-doping elec. conducting
 polymer for electronic device)

RETABLE

Referenced Author	Year	VOL	PG	Referenced Work	File
(RAU)	(RPY)	(RVL)	(RPG)	(RWK)	
Anon	1991	015	C-0896	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF	
Anon	1998	1998		PATENT ABSTRACTS OF	
Anon	2001	2000		PATENT ABSTRACTS OF	
Mitsubishi Rayon Co Ltd	2001			JP 2001098069 A	HCAPLUS
Showa Denko Kabushiki K	1993			EP 0545417 A	HCAPLUS
Showa Denko Kk	1991			JP 03221520 A	HCAPLUS
Showa Denko Kk	1998			JP 10168328 A	HCAPLUS

L30 ANSWER 11 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:394777 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 142:412900
 TI Durable highly conductive synthetic fabric construction containing
 electrical conductive polymers
 IN Levine, Mark; O'Connor, Joseph G.; Ditaranto, Frank; Toney, Crayton
 Gregory; Luo, Shuiyuan
 PA Albany International Corp, USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
 LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	US 20050095935	A1	20050505	US 2003-699997	20031103
	AU 2003297917	A1	20040606	AU 2003-297917	20031212
	CA 2544634	A1	20050526	CA 2003-2544634	20031212
	WO 2005047576	A1	20050526	WO 2003-US39623	20031212
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1680537	A1	20060719	EP 2003-796987		20031212
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003018565	A	20061010	BR 2003-18565		200312

CN 1860261	A	20061108	CN 2003-80110639	12
				200312
JP 2007521405	T	20070802	JP 2005-510670	12
				200312
RU 2335584	C2	20081010	RU 2006-113689	12
				200312
IN 2006DN02323	A	20070713	IN 2006-DN2323	12
				200604
MX 2006PA04800	A	20060703	MX 2006-PA4800	27
				200604
NO 2006002519	A	20060801	NO 2006-2519	28
				200606
				01
PRAI US 2003-699997	A	20031103		
WO 2003-US39623	W	20031212		
AB	Title conductive fabric comprises a plurality of oriented polymeric filaments, wherein each filament includes elec. conductive polymer material incorporated as either a blend or a coating, the conductive fabric having static dissipation properties comparable to metal-based fabrics while being resistant to dents and creases. The fabric also has desirable phys. properties comparable to non-conductive synthetic fabrics.			
IT	91201-85-3, Poly-isothianaphthene			
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (filaments; durable highly conductive synthetic fabric construction containing elec. conductive polymers)			
RN	91201-85-3 HCAPLUS			
CN	Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)			
CM	1			
CRN	270-82-6			
CMF	C8 H6 S			



IC ICM B32B027-02
 INCL 442110000; X44-216.4; X42-829.97; X42-837.5; X42-837.8; X42-839.4;
 X42-840.7
 CC 40-10 (Textiles and Fibers)
 IT 25067-58-7, Polyacetylene 25190-62-9, Poly(1,4-phenylene)
 25190-62-9D, Poly(1,4-phenylene), 2,5-alkoxy-substituted
 25212-74-2, Poly(thio-1,4-phenylene) 25233-34-5, Polythiophene
 26009-24-5, Poly(1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethenediyl) 26009-24-5D,
 Poly(1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethenediyl), alkoxy-substituted 30604-81-0,
 Polypyrrole 91201-85-3, Poly-isothianaphthene
 104934-50-1, Poly(3-hexyl thiophene) 126213-51-2, Poly(ethylene
 dioxythiophene
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (filaments; durable highly conductive synthetic fabric
 construction containing elec. conductive
 polymers)

L30 ANSWER 12 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:259271 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 142:282618
 TI Electrically conducting lubricating greases containing conducting
 polymers, especially for electric motors and bearing assemblies
 IN Kuo, Ming C.; Hoover, William R.; Akkala, Marc W.; Mehlhorn, William
 L.
 PA A.O. Smith Corporation, USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	

PI	US 20050062350	A1	20050324	US 2003-645420	200308 21

PRAI US 2003-645420 20030821
 AB The ability of a lubricating grease to support an elec. voltage when
 functioning in an elec. motor is decreased by mixing elec. conducting
 particles with the grease to form a conductive grease. Suitable
 conducting particles consist of a combination of carbon (or carbon
 black) and a metal, in which the particles are coated with a
 conducting polymer. Suitable conducting polymers include
 polyacetylene, polyphenylene, polyphenylenevinylene, polypyrrole,
 polyisothianaphthene, polyphenylene sulfide, polythiophene, poly(3-

alkylthiophenes), polyazulene, polyfuran, and polyaniline. The grease is suitable for use in motors that include a frame, a stator fixed relative to the frame, a bearing assembly fixed relative to the frame, and a rotor supported by the bearing assembly for rotation relative to the stator.

IT 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coating, lubricating greases containing; elec. conducting
 lubricating greases containing conducting polymers
 , especially for elec. motors and bearing assemblies)
 RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 270-82-6
 CMF C8 H6 S



IC ICM H02K005-16
 ICS H02K011-00
 INCL 310090000; 508410000; 310071000
 CC 51-8 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
 IT 110-02-1D, Thiophene, 3-alkyl derivs., polymers 9033-83-4,
 Poly(phenylene) 25067-54-3, Polyfuran 25067-58-7, Polyacetylene
 25233-30-1, Polyaniline 25233-34-5, Polythiophene 30604-81-0,
 Polypyrrole 82451-56-7, Polyazulene 91201-85-3,
 Polyisothianaphthene 96638-49-2, Polyphenylenevinylene
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coating, lubricating greases containing; elec. conducting
 lubricating greases containing conducting polymers
 , especially for elec. motors and bearing assemblies)
 L30 ANSWER 13 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:651398 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 141:182917
 TI Ink containing electrically conductive polymer microcapsules and
 laminated sheet using the ink for formation of electric circuit
 IN Umeda, Makoto
 PA Toppan Forms Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 2004224835	A	20040812	JP 2003-11419	20030120
				20
PRAI JP 2003-11419		20030120		
AB	The ink contains the microcapsules made of cores containing an elec. conductive conjugated polymer and an elec. insulating material as walls. The sheet is that obtained from the 1st substrate having an elec. circuit involving elec. insulating portions, which is formed by the ink, and the 2nd substrate laminated at least on the elec. insulator portion through a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer. The 2nd substrate is peeled off so that the microcapsules are broken and that elec. insulator portion is converted to an elec. circuit on the 1st substrate.			
IT	91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (ink containing elec. conductive polymer microcapsules for laminated sheet for formation of elec. circuit)			
RN	91201-85-3 HCAPLUS			
CN	Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)			
CM	1			
CRN	270-82-6			
CMF	C8 H6 S			



IC ICM C09D011-02
ICS H01B001-20; H01B005-14; H05K003-12

CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 42

IT 9033-83-4, Polyphenylene 25067-54-3, Polyfuran 25067-58-7,
Polyacetylene 25135-16-4, Polynaphthalene 25212-74-2,

Poly(thio-1,4-phenylene) 25233-30-1, Polyaniline 25233-34-5,
 Polythiophene 30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 41496-25-7, Polypyrene
 82451-56-7, Polyazulene 89231-09-4, Polyselenophene
 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene 96638-49-2,
 Poly(phenylene vinylene) 114239-80-4, Polyperinaphthalene
 152633-31-3

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink containing elec. conductive polymer
 microcapsules for laminated sheet for formation of elec. circuit)

L30 ANSWER 14 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2004:271590 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 140:311998

TI Antistatic agent for antistatic film covering chemically amplified
 resist film, pattern formation using the antistatic film, and its
 use

IN Saita, Yoshihiro; Abe, Shinyoku

PA Showa Denko K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.

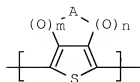
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

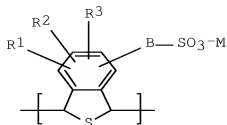
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

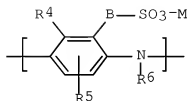
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	JP 2004099678	A	20040402	JP 2002-260957	200209 06
	JP 4040938	B2	20080130		
PRAI	JP 2002-260957		20020906		
OS	MARPAT 140:311998				
GI					



I



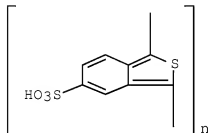
II



III

AB The antistatic agent with good pH stability contains water-soluble elec. conductive polymers, fluorinated aliphatic amines, and water. Preferably, the amines comprise ≥ 1 represented by the general formula $X(CF_2)_mCY_2NH_2$ ($X = F, OH$; $Y = H, F$; $m = 1-10$ integer), more preferably, trifluoroethylamine. Preferably, the water-soluble elec. conductive polymers comprise π -conjugated ones bearing Broensted acid groups, more preferably, sulfonic acid groups. More preferably, the water-soluble elec. conductive polymers are represented by general formulas I [$m, n = 0, 1$; $A = C1-4$ alkylene, $C1-4$ alkenylene which have ≥ 1 BSO_3-M , may be substituted with halo, OH , NO_2 , etc., and may contain ≥ 2 $C:C$; $B = (CH_2)_p[O(CH_2)_q]_r$; $p = 0-5$ integer, $q = 1-3$ integer, $r = 0-3$ integer; $M = H^+$, alkali metal ion, quaternary ammonium ion], II or III [$R1-R5 = H, C1-20$ hydrocarbyl, alkoxy, alkylester, OH , halo, NO_2 , BSO_3M , etc.; alkyl, alkoxy, or alkylester groups of $R1-R5$ may contain CO , ether, CO_2 , SO_3 , amido, sulfoneamido, sulfide, $S(O)$, SO_2 , $:NH$, thioether in the chain; $R_6 = H, C1-20$ hydrocarbyl or Ph which may be substituted; $B, p, q, r, M =$ same as I]. The water-soluble elec. conductive polymers may contain 5-sulfoisothianaphthene-1,3-diyl as the chemical structure. The antistatic treatment agent may contain surfactants. Chemical-amplified resist films are covered with films of the antistatic treatment agent. Semiconductor elements, photomasks, reticles, glass substrates, quartz substrates, GMR heads, or magnetic substrates are fabricated by using the antistatic treatment agent.

IT 188754-53-2, Poly(5-sulfoisothianaphthene-1,3-diyl)
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (buffered water-soluble elec. conductive
 polymer-based antistatic agent for antistatic coating on
 chemical amplified resist film, its patterning, and its use)
 RN 188754-53-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(5-sulfobenzothiophene-1,3-diyl) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C09K003-16
 ICS C08G061-12; C08L079-00; G03F007-11; H01L021-027
 CC 74-5 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and
 Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 76, 77
 IT 188754-53-2, Poly(5-sulfoisothianaphthene-1,3-diyl)
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (buffered water-soluble elec. conductive
 polymer-based antistatic agent for antistatic coating on
 chemical amplified resist film, its patterning, and its use)

L30 ANSWER 15 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2002:693651 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 137:234047

TI Actuators and their manufacture

IN Kito, Yasuhiko

PA Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 2002262542	A	20020913	JP 2001-57052	
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200103
01

PRAI JP 2001-57052

20010301

AB Title actuators, having good softness, response, and controllability, consist of (A) elec. insulating polymeric films and (B) elec. conductive polymeric films which are located on top of the A films and have main chain direction parallel to and almost the same direction as the A films; the B films could further form into tubular or folded shape along the main chain direction. The actuators are prepared by ionizing the elec. conductive polymer vapors or spray-ionizing solns. containing the elec. conductive polymer precursors (e.g., monomers or oligomers), followed by elec. adsorbing onto the A films in presence of magnetic field. Detailed illustrations are presented and elec. conductive polymers are preferably polymers containing Bronsted acid groups with dopant ability e.g., isothianaphthene-isothianaphthene-5-sulfonic acid copolymer, etc.

IT 181815-09-8

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of elec. conductive polymer
-laminated insulating polymer film actuators by ion-vapor
deposition)

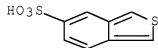
RN 181815-09-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene-5-sulfonic acid, polymer with benzo[c]thiophene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 181815-07-6

CMF C8 H6 O3 S2



CM 2

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S



IC ICM H02K033-00
ICS C08J007-04; C08L101-00

CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 76

IT 152950-70-4 181815-09-8
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of elec. conductive polymer
-laminated insulating polymer film actuators by ion-vapor deposition)

L30 ANSWER 16 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2001:910860 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 136:297278

TI Hybrid solar cells based on dye-sensitized nanoporous TiO₂ electrodes and conjugated polymers as hole transport materials

AU Gebeyehu, D.; Brabec, C. J.; Sariciftci, N. S.; Vangeneugden, D.; Kiebooms, R.; Vanderzande, D.; Klenberger, F.; Schindler, H.

CS Linz Institute for Organic Solar Cells (LIOS), Physical Chemistry, Johannes Kepler University of Linz, Linz, A-4040, Austria

SO Synthetic Metals (2001), Volume Date 2002, 125(3), 279-287
CODEN: SYMEDZ; ISSN: 0379-6779

PB Elsevier Science S.A.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Solid state dye-sensitized photovoltaic solar cells were fabricated using a three-layer concept. The hybrid devices consist of a transparent inorg. nanocryst. titanium dioxide (nc-TiO₂) layer with a thickness of 2 μ m as electron acceptor and for electron transport. A surface-adsorbed RuL₂(NCS)₂:2 TBA dye complex (where L is 2,2'-bipyridyl-4,4'-dicarboxylic acid; TBA is tetrabutylammonium) is used for light absorption and electron injection to the conduction band of TiO₂. For the transport of holes to the back-contact electrode, conjugated polymers were used, either a poly(3-octylthiophene) or a low-band-gap thiophene-isothianaphthene-based copolymer. These devices exhibited an overall energy conversion efficiency of .apprx.0.16% under simulated solar irradiation (80 mW/cm²). Furthermore, the surface network morphol. of these film layers were

investigated by atomic microscope (AFM) in order to explore strategies to improve conversion efficiency.

IT 355142-55-1, Benzo[c]thiophene, polymer with thiophene
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (low-band-gap; hybrid solar cell with dye-sensitized titania
 electrode and conjugated conducting
 polymers)
 RN 355142-55-1 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene, polymer with thiophene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S



CM 2

CRN 110-02-1

CMF C4 H4 S



CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
 Section cross-reference(s): 41

IT 355142-55-1, Benzo[c]thiophene, polymer with thiophene
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (low-band-gap; hybrid solar cell with dye-sensitized titania
 electrode and conjugated conducting
 polymers)

RETABLE

Referenced Author	Year	VOL	PG	Referenced Work	
(RAU)	(RPY)	(RVL)	(RPG)	(RWK)	File

Arango, A	1999	174	1698	Appl Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
Argazzi, R	1994	133	15741	Inorg Chem	HCAPLUS
Bach, U	1998	1395	1583	Nature	HCAPLUS
Balzani, V	1998	131	126	Acc Chem Res	HCAPLUS
Barbe, C	1997	180	13157	J Am Ceram Soc	HCAPLUS
Bignozzi, C	1994	132	1229	Sol Energy Mater Sol	HCAPLUS
Campbell, I	1999	174	1561	Appl Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
Cao, F	1995	199	117071	J Phys Chem	HCAPLUS
Ferber, J	1998	154	1265	Sol Energy Mater Sol	HCAPLUS
Ferrere, S	1998	1120	1843	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
Ferrere, S	1997	1101	14490	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Gebeyehu, D	1999	11	189	Int J Photoenergy	
Gebeyehu, D	1999	11	195	Intern J Photoenergy	HCAPLUS
Gratzel, M	1995	1	1	US 5393903	HCAPLUS
Gratzel, M	1994	138	1151	Platinum Metals Rev	HCAPLUS
Green, M	1998	16	135	Prog Photovolt Res A	HCAPLUS
Greenham, N	1997	154	117628	Phys Rev B	
Hagen, J	1997	189	1215	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Halls, J	1996	168	13120	Appl Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
He, J	1997	1101	19027	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Heimer, T	1996	135	15319	Inorg Chem	HCAPLUS
Huang, S	1997	1101	12576	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Kajihara, K	1997	136	15537	Jpn Appl Phys	HCAPLUS
Kavan, L	1996	1143	1394	J Electrochem Soc	HCAPLUS
Kay, A	1993	197	16272	J Phys Chem	HCAPLUS
Kiebooms, R	1997	162	11473	J Org Chem	HCAPLUS
Meyer, G	1997	174	1652	J Chem Educ	HCAPLUS
Murakoshi, K	1997	1	1	Chem Lett	
Nazeeruddin, M	1997	11705	1	Chem Commun	
Nazeeruddin, M	1993	1115	16382	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
Nazeeruddin, M	1997	15471	1	J Chem Soc, Dalton T	
O'Regan, B	1995	17	11349	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
O'Regan, B	1991	1353	1737	Nature	HCAPLUS
Papageorgiou, N	1998	1102	14156	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Park, Y	1996	168	12699	Appl Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
Parker, I	1994	175	11656	J Appl Phys	HCAPLUS
Ruile, S	1997	1261	1129	Inorg Chim Acta	HCAPLUS
Sariciftci, N	1998	1	1	Primary Photoexcitat	
Savenije, T	1998	1287	1148	Chem Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
Savenije, T	2000	161	19	Sol Energy Mater Sol	HCAPLUS
Schlichthorl, G	1997	1101	18141	J Phys Chem B	
Shaheen, S	2001	178	1841	Appl Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
Tennakone, K	1998	131	11492	J Phys D: Appl Phys	HCAPLUS
Tennakone, K	1995	110	11689	Sci Technol	
Usami, A	1997	1277	1105	Chem Phys Lett	HCAPLUS

Van Hal, P	1999	103	4352	J Phys Chem B	HCAPLUS
Yanagi, H	1996	100	5447	J Phys Chem	HCAPLUS
Zakeeruddin, S	1997	36	5937	Inorg Chem	HCAPLUS

L30 ANSWER 17 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:686383 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 133:274316
 TI Scratch resistant antistatic layer for imaging elements
 IN Majumdar, Debasis; Anderson, Charles Chester
 PA Eastman Kodak Company, USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	EP 1039342	A1	20000927	EP 2000-200894	200003 13
	EP 1039342	B1	20050504		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 6187522	B1	20010213	US 1999-276530	199903 25
	JP 2000298329	A	20001024	JP 2000-88543	200003 24

PRAI US 1999-276530 A 19990325

AB An imaging element comprises a support, an image-forming layer superposed on the support and an outermost scratch resistant antistatic layer with thickness 0.6-10 μ superposed on the support. The scratch resistant layer is composed of a ductile polymer having a modulus >100 MPa measured at 20 °C and a tensile elongation to break >50%, a filler particle having a modulus >10 GPa, and an elec. conducting polymer. The volume ratio of the polymer to the filler particle is between 70:30 and 40:60 and the elec.-conducting polymer is present at a weight concentration based on a total dried weight of the scratch resistant layer of 1-10 weight%. The ductile polymer may be a polycarbonate, polyurethane, or polyolefin. The elec.-conducting polymer may be a substituted or unsubstituted pyrrole-containing polymer, a substituted or unsubstituted thiophene-containing polymer, a substituted or unsubstituted aniline-containing polymer, or polyisothianaphthene, especially polypyrrole styrene sulfonate or 3,4-dialkoxy substituted polypyrrole styrene sulfonate.

The hard filler may be colloidal SiO₂, colloidal tin oxide, colloidal TiO₂, mica, clays, doped metal oxides, metal oxides with oxygen deficiencies, metal antimonates, conductive nitrides, carbides or borides.

IT 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(elec. conducting polymer; scratch

resistant antistatic layer containing ductile polymer and hard

filler

and elec. conducting polymer for
imaging elements)

RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S



IC ICM G03C001-76

ICS G03G005-147; B41M005-40

CC 74-9 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(elec. conducting polymer; scratch

resistant antistatic layer containing ductile polymer and hard

filler

and elec. conducting polymer for
imaging elements)

RETABLE

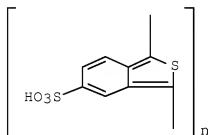
Referenced	Author	Year	VOL	PG	Referenced Work	
	(RAU)	(RPY)	(RVL)	(RPG)	(RWK)	File
3M		1997			WO 9738358 A	HCAPLUS
Agfa-Gevaert		1994			EP 0602713 A	HCAPLUS
Zumbulyadis		1997			US 5674654 A	HCAPLUS

L30 ANSWER 18 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:289842 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 126:264787
 OREF 126:51279a,51282a
 TI Antistatic film-containing compositions, films therefrom, antistatic
 film-containing supports used in image-forming devices, fixation
 rollers, and manufacture thereof
 IN Kato, Junya; Ohira, Manabu
 PA Showa Denko K. K., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	JP 09048921	A	19970218	JP 1995-199966	199508 04
	JP 3629762	B2	20050316		
	JP 2004300443	A	20041028	JP 2004-130017	200404 26
	JP 3902194	B2	20070404		
	JP 2005025209	A	20050127	JP 2004-217788	200407 26
	JP 4160025	B2	20081001		
	JP 2007119784	A	20070517	JP 2006-294952	200610 30
	JP 4131335	B2	20080813		
	JP 2008150616	A	20080703	JP 2008-10966	200801 21
PRAI	JP 1995-199966	A3	19950804		
	JP 2004-130017	A3	20040426		
	JP 2006-294952	A3	20061030		
AB	The title compns. controlling the title support surface resistance to certain ranges of semiconductor region comprise elec. conductive π - conjugated polymers, resin, and solvent. Thus, a ball-milled composition from Nippolan 5137 (polyurethane) 100 dissolved in water 12, and poly(1,3-isothianaphthenylene-5-sulfonate) 3 g was coated on a dielec. Bu rubber plate to obtain a coating film showing surface				

resistant 1 x 10¹¹ Ω/.box. (85% humidity) and 6 x 10¹¹ Ω/.box. (10% humidity).

- IT 188754-53-2, Poly(5-sulfobenzo[c]thiophene-1,3-diyl)
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (antistatic film-forming compns. containing elec.
 conductive π -conjugated polymers for elec.
 resistance control of imaging device supports)
- RN 188754-53-2 HCAPLUS
- CN Poly(5-sulfobenzo[c]thiophene-1,3-diyl) (CA INDEX NAME)



- IC ICM C08L101-12
- ICS C08G061-12; C08L065-00; C09D201-00; G03G015-20
- CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 42, 74
- IT 32036-19-4, Poly(1,4-iminophenylene) 139439-92-2,
 Poly[3-(3-sulfopropyl)-2,5-thiophenediyl] 188754-53-2,
 Poly(5-sulfobenzo[c]thiophene-1,3-diyl) 188754-54-3,
 Poly(1-octyl-1H-pyrrole-2,5-diyl)
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (antistatic film-forming compns. containing elec.
 conductive π -conjugated polymers for elec.
 resistance control of imaging device supports)
- L30 ANSWER 19 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
- AN 1997:215994 HCAPLUS Full-text
- DN 126:293790
- OREF 126:56899a,56902a
- TI Evidence of quinonoid structures in the vibrational spectra of thiophene based conducting polymers: poly(thiophene), poly(thieno[3,4-b]benzene), and poly(thieno[3,4-b]pyrazine)
- AU Cuff, Lilee; Kertesz, Miklos
- CS Dep. Chem., Georgetown Univ., Washington, DC, 20057-1227, USA

SO Journal of Chemical Physics (1997), 106(13), 5541-5553
CODEN: JCPSA6; ISSN: 0021-9606

PB American Institute of Physics

DT Journal

LA English

AB By combining vibrational spectra and ab initio calcns., a consistent description was obtained, of the IR and nonresonant Raman spectra, including intensities, of four thiophene based polymers-undoped and heavily doped poly(thiophene) (PTh), undoped poly(thieno[3,4-b]benzene) (PITN), nd poly(thieno[3,4-b]pyrazine) (PThP). Predicted spectra for poly(thiophene) agree with experiment well. Based on the calculated force consts. and Badger's rule, the average inter-ring bond length of undoped and doped PTh were estimated to be 1.47 and 1.42 Å, resp. The latter leads to an estimated 33% quinonoid character on average for heavily doped PTh. The average inter-ring bond length of undoped PITN and PThP, are consistent with their vibrational spectra and are estimated to be 1.41, and 1.42 Å, resp. These values showed that undoped PITN and PThP have quinonoid character close to that of heavily doped PTh. Upon doping, the average bond lengths of PTh changed by -0.01, 0.11, and -0.05 Å for intra-ring C β -C β , C α -C β , and inter-ring bonds, resp. These bond length changes are significantly different from those of Hartree-Fock-type calcns., reflecting significant correlation contributions and are also in conflict with earlier empirical fits of the vibrational spectrum of the highly doped phase of PTh. However, these results are more in line with the generally accepted picture of an aromatic to quinonoid transition of the doping process. Furthermore, the counterintuitive downward frequency shifts in the vibrational spectra of PTh upon doping can be explained by the structural change from an essentially aromatic to a partially quinonoid form.

IT 91201-85-3

RL: PRP (Properties)

(evidence of quinonoid structures in vibrational spectra of polythiophene, poly(thienobenzene), and poly(thienopyrazine) conducting polymers)

RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S



CC 36-2 (Physical Properties of Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 76
 IT 25233-34-5, Poly(thiophene) 91201-85-3 125541-34-6,
 Poly(thieno[3,4-b]pyrazine)
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (evidence of quinonoid structures in vibrational spectra of
 polythiophene, poly(thienobenzene), and poly(thienopyrazine)
 conducting polymers)

RETABLE

Referenced	Author	Year	VOL	PG	Referenced Work	
	(RAU)	(RPY)	(RVL)	(RPG)	(RWK)	File
=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====						
==						
	Akimoto, M	1986	15	1353	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
	Allen, W	1992	114	16834	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
	Badger, R	1934	2	1128	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
	Badger, R	1935	3	1193	J Chem Phys	
	Bak, B	1961	7	158	J Mol Spectrosc	HCAPLUS
	Baker, G	1988		1271	Electronic and Photo	HCAPLUS
	Belsky, V	1984	140	12110	Acta Crystallogr C	
	Bock, C	1990	11	1623	J Comput Chem	HCAPLUS
	Bredas, J	1984	29	16761	Phys Rev B	HCAPLUS
	Castiglioni, C	1993	24	1485	J Raman Spectrosc	HCAPLUS
	Cuff, L	1994	116	19269	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
	Cuff, L	1994	98	112223	J Phys Chem	HCAPLUS
	Cuff, L	1994	27	1762	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
	Cuff, L	1993	55	1564	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
	Cui, C	1990	93	15257	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
	Cui, C	1991	41-43	13491	Synth Met	
	Damiani, D	1976	37	1265	Chem Phys Lett	HCAPLUS
	Ehrendorfer, C	1995	99	110196	J Phys Chem	HCAPLUS
	Ehrendorfer, C	1995	99	15341	J Phys Chem	HCAPLUS
	Ehrendorfer, C	1995	8	1293	Vibrational Spectros	HCAPLUS
	Faulques, E	1989	90	17585	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
	Fogarasi, G	1987	151	1341	J Mol Struct	
	Fogarasi, G	1985	14	1125	Vibrational Spectra	HCAPLUS
	Frisch, M	1990			gaussian 90	
	Frisch, M	1992			gaussian 92	
	Furukawa, Y	1994	256	1113	Mol Cryst Liquid Cry	HCAPLUS

Furukawa, Y	1987	18	151	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Hoogmartens, I	1992	25	7347	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Hoogmartens, I	1991	14/1-	513	Synth Met	
Ikenoue, Y	1991	40	1	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Karpfen, A	1991	95	7680	J Phys Chem	HCAPLUS
Kastner, J	1995	28	2922	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Kertesz, M	1995	69	641	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Kobayashi, M	1985	82	5717	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
Kofranek, M	1992	96	4464	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
Kofranek, M	1992	96	982	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
Kofranek, M	1992	259	181	J Mol Struct Theoche	HCAPLUS
Kurti, J	1991	113	9865	J Am Chem Soc	
Kurti, J	1990	92	3247	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
Langseth, A	1956	34	350	Can J Phys	HCAPLUS
Lee, Y	1987	21	163	Int J Quantum Chem Q	HCAPLUS
Lee, Y	1988	88	2609	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
Louarn, G	1992	89	987	J Chim Phys	HCAPLUS
Navarrete, J	1991	94	965	J Chem Phys	
Nayak, K	1990	73	2237	Macromolecules	
Orza, J	1966	19	188	J Mol Spectrosc	HCAPLUS
Painter, P	1982			The Theory of Vibrat	
Pomerantz, M	1992		1672	J Chem Soc Chem Comm	HCAPLUS
Pople, J	1981	15	267	Int J Quantum Chem Q	
Prasad, P	1988	160	53	Mol Cryst Liquid Cry	
Pulay, P	1979	101	2550	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
Pulay, P	1983	105	7037	J Am Chem Soc	HCAPLUS
Pulay, P	1981	74	3999	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS
Ramirez, F	1994	15	405	J Comput Chem	HCAPLUS
Roncali, J	1992	92	711	Chem Rev	HCAPLUS
Sauvajol, J	1990	38	1	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Sugiyama, T	1989	28	C323	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Tadokoro, H	1979			Structure of Crystal	
Vardeny, Z	1987	18	183	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Wilson, E	1995			Molecular Vibrations	
Wudl, F	1984	36	3382	J Org Chem	
Yong, C	1985	54	211	Solid State Commun	
Zerbi, G	1991		435	Conjugated Polymers	HCAPLUS
Zerbi, G	1991	94	4637	J Chem Phys	HCAPLUS

L30 ANSWER 20 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1996:687011 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 125:312552

OREF 125:58239a,58242a

TI Rubbing process for aligning LCD orientation film

IN Oohira, Manabu; Motohashi, Naoko; Ikenoe, Yoshiaki

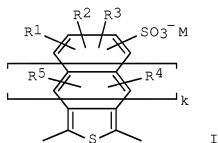
PA Showa Denko Kk, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08211391	A	19960820	JP 1995-19467	19950207
PRAI	JP 1995-19467		19950207		
GI					



AB The rubbing process is carried out after applying an antistatic agent containing a conjugated elec. conductive polymer on the orientation film. The conjugated elec. conductive polymer may be represented by I (R1-5 = H, C1-10 alkyl, C1-10 alkoxy, halo, SO3M-; M = H+, alkali metal ion, quaternary ammonium ion; k = 0-3). Preferably, the conjugated elec. conductive polymer may be poly(2-sulfoaniline-co-aniline) or poly(5-isothianaphthenesulfonic acid-co-isothianaphthene). The conjugated elec. conductive polymer film is removed after the rubbing process.

IT 181815-08-7 181815-09-8 181815-12-3

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (conjugated elec. conductive polymer
 in LCD orientation film)

RN 181815-08-7 HCAPLUS

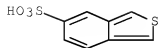
CN Benzo[c]thiophene-5-sulfonic acid, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 181815-07-6

10593498

CMF C8 H6 O3 S2



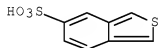
RN 181815-09-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene-5-sulfonic acid, polymer with benzo[c]thiophene
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 181815-07-6

CMF C8 H6 O3 S2



CM 2

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S



RN 181815-12-3 HCAPLUS

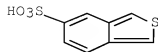
CN Benzo[c]thiophene-5-sulfonic acid, ammonium salt, homopolymer (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

10593498

CRN 181815-11-2

CMF C8 H6 O3 S2 . H3 N



● NH3

IT 183210-05-1

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(conjugated elec. conductive polymer
in LCD orientation film)

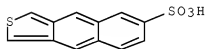
RN 183210-05-1 HCAPLUS

CN Naphtho[2,3-c]thiophene-6-sulfonic acid, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 183210-04-0

CMF C12 H8 O3 S2



IC ICM G02F001-1337

ICS C08G061-12

CC 74-13 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

Section cross-reference(s): 38, 76

IT 135899-67-1, Poly(3-(3'-thienyl)propanesulfonic acid) 146526-57-0
181815-08-7 181815-09-8 181815-12-3

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(conjugated elec. conductive polymer
in LCD orientation film)

IT 183210-05-1

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (conjugated elec. conductive polymer
 in LCD orientation film)

L30 ANSWER 21 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1996:571835 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 125:208292

OREF 125:38725a,38728a

TI Antistatic coating composition and plastic film bearing antistatic layer for silver halide photographic material

IN Tachibana, Noriki; Okamura, Shinichi; Morita, Seiwa; Kotani, Chiaki

PA Konishiroku Photo Ind, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 64 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	

PI JP 08160568	A	19960621	JP 1994-302273	19941206

PI JP 08160568

A

19960621

JP 1994-302273

199412

06

PRAI JP 1994-302273 19941206

AB The title coating process composition is an aqueous dispersion or solution containing a π -electron conductive polymer and an acceptor dopant, which contains Ca ion concentration ≤ 500 ppm. The π -electron conductive polymer, and the plastic film bearing the antistatic layer as support for Ag halide photog. material are also claimed.

IT 91201-85-3 133184-17-5 162370-00-5

181226-88-0

RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(electron conductive polymer for
 antistatic coating and photog. film)

RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

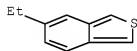
CM 1

CRN 270-82-6

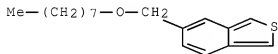
CMF C8 H6 S



RN 133184-17-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene, 5-ethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 133184-16-4
 CMF C10 H10 S



RN 162370-00-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene, 5-[(octyloxy)methyl]-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 162369-99-5
 CMF C17 H24 O S



RN 181226-88-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with benzo[c]thiophene, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 270-82-6

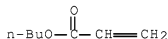
CMF C8 H6 S



CM 2

CRN 141-32-2

CMF C7 H12 O2



IC ICM G03C001-85
ICS G03C001-89

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 25067-54-3 25233-34-5 25988-40-3 27082-18-4 30604-81-0
30639-56-6 33411-63-1 89761-73-9 91201-85-3
104934-53-4 105935-08-8 110847-38-6 122721-92-0
133184-17-5 137539-66-3 162370-00-5
181226-79-9 181226-81-3 181226-82-4 181226-84-6 181226-85-7
181226-86-8 181226-87-9 181226-88-0

RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(electron conductive polymer for antistatic coating and photog. film)

L30 ANSWER 22 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1996:229032 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 124:304251
OREF 124:56111a,56114a
TI Electrically conductive polymeric compositions
IN Hedges, Winston L.
PA Hexcel Corp., USA
SO U.S., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 930,738.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	
PI	US 5498372	A	19960312	US 1994-195399	199402 14
	US 6132645	A	20001017	US 1992-930738	199208 14
PRAI	US 1992-930738	A2	19920814		
	US 1992-972574	A2	19921106		
OS	MARPAT 124:304251				
AB	Elec. conductive polymeric compns. suitable for fabricating devices for safely transporting volatile chems. and fuels are disclosed. The elec. conductive polymeric compns. include ≥ 1 nonconductive matrix polymer and an elec. conductive filler material incorporated in the matrix polymer in an amount sufficient to provide the conductive polymeric composition with an elec. conductivity of $\geq 10^{-10}$ S/cm. The elec. conductive filler material is intrinsically conductive polymer-coated C black particles. The coating of intrinsically elec. conductive polymer provides a protective shield against loss of particle conductivity, contributes to the overall conductivity of the filler material, and enhances the mech. properties of the filled matrix polymer.				
IT	91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (elec. conductive polymeric compns. containing carbon black particles coated with)				
RN	91201-85-3 HCAPLUS				
CN	Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)				
CM	1				
CRN	270-82-6				
CMF	C8 H6 S				



IC ICM H01B001-12
ICS H01B001-24
INCL 252511000
CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
IT 9033-83-4, Polyphenylene 25067-54-3, Polyfuran 25067-58-7,
Polyacetylene 25233-30-1, Polyaniline 25233-34-5, Polythiophene
30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 82451-56-7, Polyazulene 91201-85-3
, Polyisothianaphthene 96638-49-2, Polyphenylenevinylene
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(elec. conductive polymeric comps.
containing carbon black particles coated with)
L30 ANSWER 23 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1996:16256 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 124:57318
OREF 124:10845a,10848a
TI Quantum mechanical study of the vibrational spectrum-structure
relationship of conjugated conducting polymers
AU Cuff, Lilee
CS Georgetown Univ., Washington, DC, USA
SO (1995) 192 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA9534195
From: Diss. Abstr. Int., B 1995, 56(6), 3214
DT Dissertation
LA English
AB Unavailable
IT 91201-85-3, Poly(benzo[c]thiophene)
RL: PRP (Properties)
(quantum mech. study of vibrational spectrum-structure
relationship of conjugated conducting polymers
)
RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1
CRN 270-82-6
CMF C8 H6 S



CC 36-5 (Physical Properties of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 76

IT 25190-62-9, Poly(p-phenylene) 25233-34-5, Polythiophene
91201-85-3, Poly(benzo[c]thiophene) 125541-34-6
RL: PRP (Properties)
(quantum mech. study of vibrational spectrum-structure
relationship of conjugated conducting polymers
)

L30 ANSWER 24 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1996:15033 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 124:57339
OREF 124:10849a,10852a

TI Theoretical tailoring of electrically conducting polymers: some new
results

AU Bakhshi, A. K.
CS Dep. Chem., Panjab University, Chandigarh, 160 014, India
SO Materials Science & Engineering, C: Biomimetic Materials, Sensors
and Systems (1995), C3(3-4), 249-55
CODEN: MSCEEE; ISSN: 0928-4931

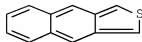
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English

AB Methods for design of conducting polymers, including substitution,
ladder structure formation, topol. methods and polymeric superlattice
formation are outlined. Using these routes, the electronic structure
and conduction of polythiazoles and the nitrogen- and oxygen-
containing analogs of poly(isonaphthothiophene) (PINTP) were
determined, on the basis of ab initio Hartree-Fock crystal orbital
calcn. Calculated data show that the simultaneous presence of
nitrogen and sulfur within a single ring in polythiazoles makes the
latter less conducting than polythiophene. In the case of nitrogen-
and oxygen-containing analogs of PINTP, results predict the nitrogen
analog poly(isonaphthopyrrole) (PINPY) to be less conducting, and the
oxygen-containing analog poly(isonaphthofuran) (PINFU) to be more
conducting than PINTP in the intrinsic state.

IT 107949-39-3, Poly(isonaphthothiophene)
RL: PRP (Properties)
(Hartree-Fock orbital calcn. of electronic structure and
conduction of isonaphthothiophene analog conducting
polymers)

RN 107949-39-3 HCAPLUS
CN Naphtho[2,3-c]thiophene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CRN 268-55-3
CMF C12 H8 S



- CC 36-5 (Physical Properties of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 76
- IT 51325-08-7, Poly(2,5-thiazolediyl) 197949-39-3,
Poly(isonaphthothiophene) 121718-43-2, Poly(isonaphthopyrrole)
172518-51-3, Poly(isonaphthofuran)
RL: PRP (Properties)
(Hartree-Fock orbital calcn. of electronic structure and
conduction of isonaphthothiophene analog conducting
polymers)
- L30 ANSWER 25 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1995:849559 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 123:342807
OREF 123:61507a,61510a
- TI Electrically conducting polymer molding compositions or film-forming
compositions
IN Shimizu, Takeo; Kitano, Masakazu
PA Unitika Ltd, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
- DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
- | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| JP 07188399 | A | 19950725 | JP 1993-331438 | 199312
27 |
- PRAI JP 1993-331438 19931227
- AB The title compns. contain moldable or film-formable polymers, and 1-
50% monomers capable of forming elec. conducting polymers. Thus,
poly(Me methacrylate) was mixed with 10% benzo[c]thiophene, spin-
coated on glass, covered with a photo mask, and irradiated by UV to
give a patterned product with conductivity 2 + 10-4 S/cm.
- IT 51201-85-3, Benzo[c]thiophene homopolymer

107949-39-3, Naphtho[2,3-c]thiophene homopolymer
121311-73-7 129701-96-8, Naphtho[1,2-c]thiophene
homopolymer 171243-55-8 171243-56-9

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(elec. conducting polymer molding
compos. and films)

RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 270-82-6

CMF C8 H6 S



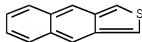
RN 107949-39-3 HCAPLUS

CN Naphtho[2,3-c]thiophene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 268-55-3

CMF C12 H8 S



RN 121311-73-7 HCAPLUS

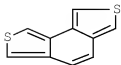
CN Benzo[1,2-c:3,4-c']dithiophene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 23062-31-9

CMF C10 H6 S2

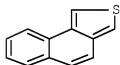
10593498



RN 129701-96-8 HCAPLUS
CN Naphtho[1,2-c]thiophene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

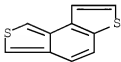
CRN 232-81-5
CMF C12 H8 S



RN 171248-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[1,2-b:3,4-c']dithiophene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 70259-52-8
CMF C10 H6 S2

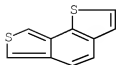


RN 171248-56-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[2,1-b:3,4-c']dithiophene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 27618-78-6

CMF C10 H6 S2



IC ICM C08G061-12
ICS H01B001-12

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 37, 76

IT 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate) 91201-85-3,
Benzo[c]thiophene homopolymer 94479-77-3 98507-51-8
106070-61-5 107949-39-3, Naphtho[2,3-c]thiophene
homopolymer 117533-13-8 120496-10-8 121311-72-6
121311-73-7 129701-96-8, Naphtho[1,2-c]thiophene
homopolymer 135798-61-7 171248-54-7 171248-55-8
171248-56-9

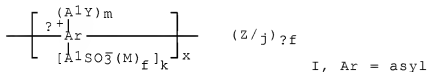
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(elec. conducting polymer molding
comps. and films)

L30 ANSWER 26 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1995:726079 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 123:113187
OREF 123:20228h,20229a
TI Novel electrically conductive polymer and its manufacture
IN Kato, Junya; Saida, Yoshihiro; Ikenoe, Yoshiaki; Ichikawa, Reiko
PA Showa Denko K. K., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO. -----	KIND ----	DATE -----	APPLICATION NO. -----	DATE
PI	JP 07048437	A	19950221	JP 1994-122738	199406 03
	JP 3413958	B2	20030609		
	US 5637652	A	19970610	US 1994-254691	

					19940606
	JP 2003137981	A	20030514	JP 2002-321744	
					20021105
	JP 3953939	B2	20070808		
	JP 2007077401	A	20070329	JP 2006-294924	
					20061030
PRAI	JP 1993-134978	A	19930604		
	JP 1994-122738	A3	19940603		
	JP 2002-321744	A3	20021105		
GI					



AB The title elec. conductive polymer contains structural repeating unit
I (Φ = specified divalent ring; A1 = single bond or divalent organic
group; Y = SO₂NR₁R₂, SO₃R₃, SO₂SR₄(R₁-4 = specified organic group); M
= cation; f = 0, 1; Z = anion; j = 1, 2; δ = 0-1). Manufacture of
the above polymer is also claimed. The invention polymer is soluble
in organic solvents and water and shows superior processability, high
conductivity, and thermal and mech. stability.

IT 152377-26-9DP, reaction product with alkyl amine or aromatic
amine, optionally partially desulfonated
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical
or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of elec. conductive polymers
)

RN 152377-26-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophenesulfonic acid, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 152377-25-8

CMF C8 H6 O3 S2

CCI IDS

D1—SO₃H

IC ICM C08G061-12
ICS C08G079-00; H01B001-12
CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
IT 25233-30-1DP, Polyaniline, sulfonic acid-substituted, reaction product with n-decylamine 125714-86-5DP, reaction product with n-propylamine 135899-67-1DP, reaction product with alkylamine, optionally partially desulfonated 141182-90-3DP, reaction product with n-amylamine 152313-50-3DP, acidified, reaction product with n-octylamine 152377-26-9DP, reaction product with alkylamine or aromatic amine, optionally partially desulfonated 166032-90-2DP, reaction product with n-octylamine 166032-92-4DP, reaction product with n-octylamine
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of elec. conductive polymers)
)

L30 ANSWER 27 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1995:705298 HCAPLUS Full-text
DN 123:84317
OREF 123:15107a,15110a
TI Manufacture of electrically conductive polymers
IN Saida, Yoshihiro; Ikenoe, Yoshiaki; Ichikawa, Reiko
PA Showa Denko K. K., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 07048436	A	19950221	JP 1994-117256	

JP 3413956 B2 20030609
 JP 2003261656 A 20030919 JP 2003-25356

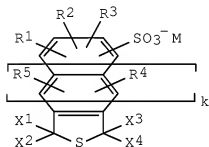
200302
 03

JP 3825001 B2 20060920
 JP 2006213924 A 20060817 JP 2006-60238

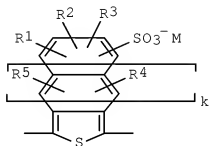
200603
 06

PRAI JP 1993-129798 A 19930531
 JP 1994-117256 A3 19940530
 JP 2003-25356 A3 20030203

GI



I



II

AB The process comprises polymerizing a compound I (R1-R5 = H, halo, NO2, amino, C1-20 monovalent organic group; X1-X4 = H, halo; M = H, alkali metal, (substituted) cation of Group VA element; k = 0-3) to give a conjugated π -bond-type elec. conductive polymer containing ≥ 1 structural repeating unit II (R1-R5, M, k as above). The process gives sulfonic acid group-containing elec. conductive (co)polymers with stable conductivity

IT 165455-34-5DP, acidified, optionally partially desulfonated
 165455-35-6DP, acidified 165455-37-8P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of elec. conductive polymers)

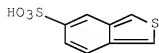
RN 165455-34-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene-5-sulfonic acid, sodium salt, homopolymer (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

10593498

CRN 165455-33-4
CMF C8 H6 O3 S2 . Na

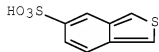


● Na

RN 165455-35-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[c]thiophene-5-sulfonic acid, sodium salt, polymer with
benzo[c]thiophene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 165455-33-4
CMF C8 H6 O3 S2 . Na



● Na

CM 2

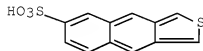
CRN 270-82-6
CMF C8 H6 S



RN 165455-37-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Naphtho[2,3-c]thiophene-6-sulfonic acid, ammonium salt, homopolymer
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 165455-36-7
 CMF C12 H8 O3 S2 . H3 N



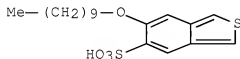
● NH3

IT 165455-41-4DP, acidified 165455-43-6P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of elec. conductive polymers
)

RN 165455-41-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene-5-sulfonic acid, 6-(decyloxy)-, sodium salt, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 165455-40-3
 CMF C18 H26 O4 S2 . Na



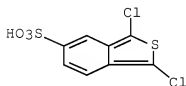
● Na

RN 165455-43-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene-5-sulfonic acid, 1,3-dichloro-, ammonium salt,
 homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 165455-42-5

CMF C8 H4 Cl2 O3 S2 . H3 N



● NH3

IC ICM C08G061-12
 ICS H01B001-12
 CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 IT 165455-34-5DP, acidified, optionally partially desulfonated
 165455-35-6DP, acidified 165455-37-8P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical
 or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of elec. conductive polymers
)
 IT 165455-41-4DP, acidified 165455-43-6P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered
 material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of elec. conductive polymers
)

L30 ANSWER 28 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:498326 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 122:251969
 OREF 122:45757a,45760a
 TI Antistatic silver halide photographic material
 IN Tachibana, Noriki; Morita, Seiwa
 PA Konishiroku Photo Ind, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 47 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06301154	A	19941028	JP 1993-87395	19930414
PRAI	JP 1993-87395		19930414		
AB	In the title Ag halide photog. material utilizing ≥ 1 antistatic layers containing an electronically conductive polymer, the above polymer is crosslinked with a crosslinking agent selected from an epoxy-, aldehyde-, reactive ethylene-, ethyleneimine-, reactive ester-type material.				
IT	91201-85-3 133150-75-1 133184-17-5 162370-00-5 RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (electronically conductive polymer; antistatic photog. film using)				
RN	91201-85-3 HCAPLUS				
CN	Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)				
CM	1				
CRN	270-82-6				
CMF	C8 H6 S				

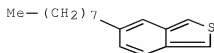


RN 133150-75-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[c]thiophene, 5-octyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

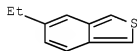
CM 1

CRN 133150-74-0
CMF C16 H22 S

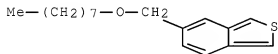
10593498



RN 133184-17-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[c]thiophene, 5-ethyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1
CRN 133184-16-4
CMF C10 H10 S



RN 162370-00-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzo[c]thiophene, 5-[(octyloxy)methyl]-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1
CRN 162369-99-5
CMF C17 H24 O S



IC ICM G03C001-89
ICS G03C001-04; G03C001-30
CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
IT 25233-30-1 25233-34-5 25265-93-4 25988-40-3 30604-81-0
91201-85-3 95831-23-5 110847-38-6 132670-08-7
132910-05-5 133150-75-1 133184-17-5

137539-66-3 162369-94-0 162369-96-2 162369-98-4
 162370-00-5 162370-01-6

RL: DEV (Device component use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(electronically conductive polymer;
 antistatic photog. film using)

L30 ANSWER 29 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1995:446542 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 122:214911

OREF 122:39305a,39308a

TI Manufacture of electric conductive polymers

IN Saida, Yoshihiro; Ichikawa, Reiko; Kato, Junya; Ikenoe, Yoshiaki

PA Showa Denko Kk, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

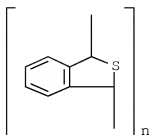
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	JP 06256516	A	19940913	JP 1993-73021	19930308
	JP 3149290	B2	20010326		
	JP 2001187822	A	20010710	JP 2000-359053	20001127
	JP 3310267	B2	20020805		
PRAI	JP 1993-73021	A3	19930308		
AB	Elec. conductive polymers are manufactured by treating benzothiophene polymers with sulfonating agents. Poly(1,3-dihydrobenzothiophene-1,3-diyl) was treated with fuming sulfuric acid to provide a elec. conductive polymer. Elec. conductive material can also be obtained by treating a polymer blend containing benzothiophene polymers and other polymers, such as polyethylene, with sulfonating agents.				
IT	91201-86-4DF, reaction products with sulfuric acid RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (manufacture of elec. conductive polymers)				
RN	91201-86-4 HCAPLUS				
CN	Poly(1,3-dihydrobenzo[c]thiophene-1,3-diyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



IC ICM C08G075-00
 ICS C08L057-06; C09K003-16; H01B001-12
 CC 35-8 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 76
 IT 7664-93-9DP, Sulfuric acid, reaction products with
 polydihydroisothianaphthenylenes 91201-86-4DP, reaction
 products with sulfuric acid 133881-09-1DP, reaction products with
 sulfuric acid 161937-24-2DP, reaction products with sulfuric acid
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered
 material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of elec. conductive polymers
)

L30 ANSWER 30 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1994:568301 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 121:168301

OREF 121:30293a,30296a

TI Electrically conductive polymeric compositions

IN Hedges, Winston Lee

PA Hexcel Corp., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	
PI	WO 9411885	A1	19940526	WO 1993-US6494	199307 08
	W: CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI	US 1992-972574	A	19921106		

OS MARPAT 121:168301
 AB The compns. are suitable for fabricating devices for safely transporting volatile chems. and fuels. The compns. include ≥ 1 matrix polymer and an elec. conductive filler material incorporated in the matrix polymer in an amount sufficient to provide the conductive polymeric composition with an elec. conductivity of $\geq 10^{-10}$ S/cm. The filler material is intrinsically conductive polymer-coated C particles. The coating of intrinsically elec. conductive polymer provides a protective shield against loss of particle conductivity and contributes to the overall conductivity of the filler material.

IT 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (elec. conductive polymer compns. containing)

RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 270-82-6
 CMF C8 H6 S



IC ICM H01B001-00
 ICS H01B001-20; H01B001-24; H01B005-00

CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38

IT 75-75-2, Methanesulfonic acid 98-11-3, Benzenesulfonic acid, uses 104-15-4, uses 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, uses 9002-84-0, Teflon 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-55-8, Butadiene styrene copolymer 9033-83-4, Polyphenylene 24937-78-8, Polyethylene vinyl acetate 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25067-54-3, Polyfuran 25067-58-7, Polyacetylene 25233-30-1, Polyaniline 25233-34-5, Polythiophene 30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 70191-75-2 82451-56-7, Polyazulene 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene 96638-49-2, Polyphenylenevinylene 157710-50-4, Calfax 10LA40

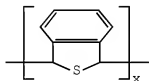
RL: USES (Uses)
 (elec. conductive polymer comps.
 containing)

L30 ANSWER 31 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1989:96028 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 110:96028
 OREF 110:15889a,15892a
 TI Manufacture of conductive polymers having isothianaphthene rings
 IN Uotani, Nobuo; Yoshida, Haruo
 PA Showa Denko K. K., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63118323	A	19880523	JP 1986-262803	19861106
	JP 07039477	B	19950501		
PRAI	JP 1986-262803		19861106		
OS	MARPAT 110:96028				
GI					



I



II

AB Elec. conductive title polymers are prepared in high yield in a single step by oxidative polymerization of dihydroisothianaphthenes I (R_1 -2 = H, C1-5 hydrocarbyl). Thus, 4.1 g 1,3-dihydroisothianaphthene was polymerized in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone containing 17.0 g 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone at 130° for 10 h to give 3.9 g blue-black polymer II, whose IR spectrum was identical to that of II prepared by electrochem. polymerization of isothianaphthene. II had elec. conductivity $9 + 10^{-3}$ S/cm initially, and $8 + 19^{-1}$ S/cm after doping overnight in I2 vapor.

IT 117116-78-6P
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of elec. conductive, by oxidative
 polymerization)
 RN 117116-78-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene, 1,3-dihydro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 2471-92-3
 CMF C8 H8 S



IC ICM C08G061-12
 ICA C07D333-72
 CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 IT 117116-78-6P
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of elec. conductive, by oxidative
 polymerization)

L30 ANSWER 32 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1988:159870 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 108:159870
 OREF 108:26101a,26104a
 TI Electrically conductive polymers with improved mechanical strength
 and light transmittance
 IN Tanaka, Shinsuke; Sada, Toshikatsu
 PA Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	----	-----	
PI	JP 62292855	A	19871219	JP 1986-136154	

PRAI JP 1986-136154 19860613
 AB Organic polymers dispersed with polyisothianaphthenes and dopants show excellent conductivity, mech. strength, and light transmittance. An electrochem. oxidative polymerization of isobenzothiophene on a PVC-coated Pt plate in MeCN containing Et₄NClO₄ at 5 mA/cm² gave a light-transmitting, elec. conductive polymer film.
 IT 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (elec. conductive polymers
 dispersed with dopants and, light-transmitting)
 RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 270-82-6
 CMF C8 H6 S



IC ICM C08L101-00
 ICS C08K003-16; C08K005-17; C08K005-42; C08K005-45; H01B001-12
 CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)
 Section cross-reference(s): 35, 38, 72, 73
 IT 91201-85-3, Polyisothianaphthene
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (elec. conductive polymers
 dispersed with dopants and, light-transmitting)
 L30 ANSWER 33 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:637615 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 107:237615
 OREF 107:38195a,38198a
 TI Molecular engineering of organic polymers with a very small intrinsic bandgap: a theoretical approach
 AU Bredas, J. L.
 CS Cent. Rech. Mater. Av., Univ. Notre-Dame de la Paix, Namur, B-5000, Belg.
 SO Journal de Chimie Physique et de Physico-Chimie Biologique (1987), 84(5), 627-32
 CODEN: JCPBAN; ISSN: 0021-7689

DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Theor. calcns. aimed at designing new organic polymers which would be intrinsically elec. conductors are presented. For aromatic polymers such as polythiophene, a linear relationship was established between the bandgap value and the importance of quinoid contributions to the geometry. The electronic properties of polyisothianaphthene as well as polythieno[3,4-c]thiophene, and polyisnaphthothiophene were described. The conditions leading to a very small bandgap in the latter 2 compds. were discussed.

IT 91201-85-3 107949-39-3, Polyisnaphthothiophene
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (bandgap of, mol. engineering of elec. conducting polymers in relation o)

RN 91201-85-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzo[c]thiophene, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

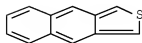
CRN 270-82-6
 CMF C8 H6 S



RN 107949-39-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Naphtho[2,3-c]thiophene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 268-55-3
 CMF C12 H8 S



CC 36-2 (Physical Properties of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 65, 76
 IT 25233-34-5, Polythiophene 91201-85-3 167349-39-3
 , Polyisnaphthothiophene 111740-85-3, Polythieno[3,4-c]thiophene
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (bandgap of, mol. engineering of elec.
 conducting polymers in relation o)

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L29 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:810015 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DN 138:73639
 TI Synthesis and properties of new aromatic poly(amine-imide)s derived
 from N,N'-bis(4-aminophenyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,4-phenylenediamine
 AU Liou, Guey-Sheng; Hsiao, Sheng-Huei; Ishida, Mina; Kakimoto,
 Masaaki; Imai, Yoshio
 CS Department of Applied Chemistry, National Chi Nan University, Hsien,
 545, Taiwan
 SO Journal of Polymer Science, Part A: Polymer Chemistry (2002),
 40(21), 3815-3822
 CODEN: JPACEC; ISSN: 0887-624X
 PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A series of new triphenylamine-containing aromatic poly(amine-imide)s
 were synthesized either by a conventional 2-step process from N,N'-
 bis(4-aminophenyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,4-phenylenediamine with various
 aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydrides or by the 1-step thioanhydride
 method from the diamine with aromatic tetracarboxylic
 dithioanhydrides. Obtained polymers were cast into films and
 examined on their inherent viscosity, solubility, thermal and mech.
 properties as well as morphol. In the 2-step process, the precursor
 polyamic acids obtained in the 1st stage had inherent viscosities
 from 0.71-1.86 dL/g. Except for the poly(amine-imide) from the
 pyromellitic dianhydride, all the other poly(amine-imide)s dissolve
 in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, and several poly(amine-imide)s also
 exhibited good solubility in other organic solvents. All the
 poly(amine-imide)s were amorphous as evidenced by x-ray
 diffractograms. These polymers could afford tough and flexible films
 with good mech. properties. They had relative high glass transition
 temps. (274-332°), 10% weight-loss temps. >560° in both N2 and air
 atmospheres, and char yields at 800° in N2 higher than 63%.
 IT 480435-51-6P
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP
 (Preparation)
 (preparation and properties of aromatic poly(amine-imide)s derived

from

p-bis[(aminophenyl)(phenyl)amino]benzene and tetracarboxylic dithioanhydrides)

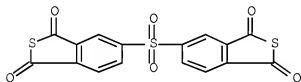
RN 480435-51-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene-1,3-dione, 5,5'-sulfonylbis-, polymer with N,N'-bis(4-aminophenyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,4-benzenediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141680-38-8

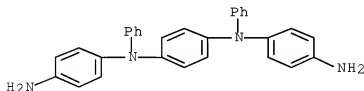
CMF C16 H6 O6 S3



CM 2

CRN 111341-76-5

CMF C30 H26 N4



CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

IT 480435-48-1P 480435-49-2P 480435-50-5P 480435-51-6P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

from (preparation and properties of aromatic poly(amine-imide)s derived

p-bis[(aminophenyl)(phenyl)amino]benzene and tetracarboxylic

dithioanhydrides)

RETABLE

Referenced	Author	Year	VOL	PG	Referenced Work	
(RAU)		(RPY)	(RVL)	(RPG)	(RWK)	File
=====		+	+	+	+	=====
==						
Anon		1990		1227	Polyimides	
Anon		1996		1309	Polyimides: Fundamen	
Eastmond, G		1999	40	1469	Polymer	HCAPLUS
Hsiao, S		1998	31	17213	Macromolecules	HCAPLUS
Imai, Y		1995	7	1337	High Perform Polym	HCAPLUS
Imai, Y		1972	10	2091	J Polym Sci Part A-1	HCAPLUS
Imai, Y		1984	22	2189	J Polym Sci Polym Ch	HCAPLUS
Imai, Y		1996	1	1404	Polym Mater Encycl	
Imai, Y		1989	28	1371	Polym Plast Technol	HCAPLUS
Imai, Y		1996	30	13	React Funct Polym	HCAPLUS
Jeong, H		1991	29	1691	J Polym Sci Part A:	HCAPLUS
Jeong, H		1991	29	139	J Polym Sci Part A:	HCAPLUS
Ko, C		2002	126	137	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Koene, B		1998	10	12235	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Liou, G		1998	36	11937	J Polym Sci Part A:	HCAPLUS
Liou, G		2001	39	11786	J Polym Sci Part A:	HCAPLUS
Liou, G		2002	40	12810	J Polym Sci Part A:	HCAPLUS
Lu, J		1999	11	12501	Chem Mater	HCAPLUS
Oishi, Y		1992	30	11027	J Polym Sci Part A:	HCAPLUS
Shirota, Y		2000	111-1	1387	Synth Met	HCAPLUS
Wu, A		1996	13	13	Supramol Sci	HCAPLUS

L29 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1992:409111 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 117:9111

OREF 117:1811a,1814a

TI Soluble aromatic polyimides having high glass transition temperature

IN Imai, Yoshio; Kakimoto, Masaaki; Oishi, Yoshiyuki; Ishida, Mina

PA Mitsubishi Kasei Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 04011631	A	19920116	JP 1990-113707	

199004

27

PRAI JP 1990-113707 19900427
 AB Polyimides having intrinsic viscosity 0.1-5 dL/g as determined at 30° in H2SO4 are prepared from aromatic tetracarboxylic acid dianhydrides such as pyromellitic dianhydride (I), 3,4,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride, etc. and triphenyldiamine. Thus, a 4,4'-diaminotriphenylamine-I copolymer was prepared, which had 10% weight loss temperature 570° in air and 600° in N.

IT 141680-39-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (films, heat-resistant and soluble)

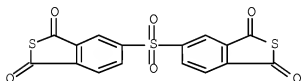
RN 141680-39-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzo[c]thiophene-1,3-dione, 5,5'-sulfonylbis-, polymer with N-(4-aminophenyl)-N-phenyl-1,4-benzenediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141680-38-8

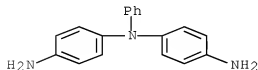
CMF C16 H6 O6 S3



CM 2

CRN 4117-90-2

CMF C18 H17 N3



IC ICM C08G073-10

CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

IT 34873-51-3, 4,4'-Diaminotriphenylamine-pyromellitic dianhydride

copolymer 36812-70-1 101060-74-6 101060-99-5 112409-97-9
 112409-98-0 112410-17-0 112410-18-1 118229-54-2 128509-00-2
 141656-78-2 141680-37-7 141680-39-9 141680-40-2
 141680-41-3 141680-42-4

RL: USES (Uses)

(films, heat-resistant and soluble)

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1992:408606 HCAPLUS Full-text

DN 117:8606

OREF 117:1739a,1742a

TI Preparation and properties of novel soluble aromatic polyimides from
 4,4'-diaminotriphenylamine and aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydrides
 AU Oishi, Yoshiyuki; Ishida, Mina; Kakimoto, Masaaki; Imai, Yoshio;
 Kurosaki, Toshikazu

CS Dep. Org. Polym. Mater., Tokyo Inst. Technol., Tokyo, 152, Japan

SO Journal of Polymer Science, Part A: Polymer Chemistry (1992),
 30(6), 1027-35

CODEN: JPACEC; ISSN: 0887-624X

DT Journal

LA English

AB Aromatic polyimides containing triphenylamine units were prepared by
 two different methods, i.e., a conventional 2-step procedure starting
 from 4,4'-diaminotriphenylamine (I) and aromatic tetracarboxylic
 dianhydrides and a 1-step thioanhydride method from I and aromatic
 tetracarboxylic dithioanhydrides. Both procedures yielded high-mol.-
 weight polyimides with inherent viscosities 0.47-1.17 dL/g. Some of
 these polymers were soluble in organic solvents such as AcNMe₂, N-
 methyl-2-pyrrolidone, m-cresol, and pyridine. All the polyimides
 afforded transparent, flexible, and tough films, and the color varied
 from pale yellow to dark red, depending markedly on the
 tetracarboxylic acid components. The glass transition temps. (T_g) of
 these polyimides were 287-331° and the 10% weight loss temps. were
 >520° in air. The polyimides prepared by the 1-step method exhibited
 better solubility in organic solvents and had somewhat lower T_g than
 the polymers prepared by the conventional 2-step method.

IT 141680-39-9P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP
 (Preparation)

(preparation and thermal properties of)

RN 141680-39-9 HCAPLUS

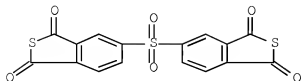
CN Benzo[c]thiophene-1,3-dione, 5,5'-sulfonylbis-, polymer with
 N-(4-aminophenyl)-N-phenyl-1,4-benzenediamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141680-38-8

10593498

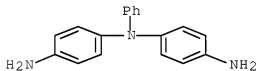
CMF C16 H6 O6 S3



CM 2

CRN 4117-90-2

CMF C18 H17 N3



CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

IT 34873-51-3P 36812-70-1P 101060-74-6P 101060-99-5P
112409-97-9P 112409-98-0P 112410-17-0P 112410-18-1P
118229-54-2P 128509-00-2P 141656-78-2P 141680-37-7P
141680-39-9P 141680-40-2P 141680-41-3P 141680-42-4P
141897-63-4P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP
(Preparation)

(preparation and thermal properties of)

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